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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Boston 'Cadets' on Review; Dutch Ship Seizes Nazis; British Take 650 Italians

The World's Day—June 3, 1941

New England: 'Schoolboy Cadets' Parade in Hub

In their annual parade, 16,000 Boston "schoolboy cadets" marched on review before Army officers, State officials, and 250,000 spectators. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Airplane engine production on a scale equal to that of Germany—3,000,000 horsepower per month—is being realized in the United States. [Page 5.]

Charging that the Massachusetts Milk Control Board "protected the large milk distributors," former Governor Ely opposed legislation making the board permanent. [Page 5.]

The Army transport Kent arrived at the Boston Army Base for practice landings on Cape Cod. [Page 5.]

Court hearing of the amended reorganization plan of the New Haven Railroad system was continued at New Haven. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Martinique-Bound Nazis Halted

Germans bound for Martinique—numbering 200—were disclosed to have been aboard a French passenger liner intercepted by a Netherlands warship in West Indian waters. [Page 7.]

Bombing of Berlin by a small formation of RAF was admitted by the Germans to have destroyed some buildings and to have caused a number of fatalities. Other targets throughout Germany and German-occupied territory were attacked. [Page 7.]

Germany claimed that 746,000 tons of British merchant shipping was destroyed by German naval and air action during the month of May. [Page 7.]

Portugal barred mention of any ship of any nationality arriving in or departing from Portuguese waters, to preclude possibility of giving information that might lead to sinkings.

In Africa: British Capture More Italians

In Ethiopia the British reported that the last 650 Italians of the 16th Colonial Battalion in the Soddu area had been captured. British radio reports said a battle was being prepared around Lake Tana where remnants of Italian troops have become entrenched in strongly fortified positions.

In North Africa activity was apparently limited to artillery duels around the besieged British-held Libyan city of Tobruk.

Western Defense Zone of Cairo was formed by the Egyptian Ministry of Defense. Technicians serving in the area are to receive bonuses.

In Washington: Eire to Buy Two Cargo Ships

The Government of Eire, through its Minister in Washington, accepted President Roosevelt's offer permitting the purchase of two cargo ships and accepted a Red Cross gift of $500,000 of supplies for refugees in Eire.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington after spending the Memorial Day week end at his Hyde Park home.

Legislation authorizing 13 new Coast Guard cutters at an estimated cost of $60,000,000 was passed by the House.

The War Department announced award of two bomber contracts totalling more than $320,000,000. One for $226,636,000 was awarded to Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif. The other, for $95,242,696, was awarded to Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said that although estimates of Government spending are rising, the Treasury expected to hold its new tax requests to $3,500,000.

Presidential power to requisition any property "necessary to the national defense" was sought in a bill submitted to Congress by the War Department. It said the bill had the approval of Mr. Roosevelt, the Navy and the Office of Production Management.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, after 11 years in that post, asked President Roosevelt for leave to retire July 1. The President, though "deeply distressed," accepted the resignation.

The House passed without debate and sent to the Senate legislation permitting the President to appoint an unlimited number of Vice-Admirals to have charge of "special and unusual" missions of naval forces.

National: New Great Lakes Passenger Ship

Milwaukee, Wis. (AP)—The streamlined Milwaukee Clipper, first new passenger ship commissioned on the Great Lakes since 1924, went into service between Milwaukee and Muskegon, Mich.

San Diego, Calif. (AP)—A Consolidated B-24, four-motored bomber ready for delivery to Great Britain, crashed in the bay.

In Europe: Reich to Get Spanish Workers

Spain and Germany were reported to have worked out an agreement by which 100,000 Spanish workers will be sent to Germany to alleviate labor shortage in the Reich.

Spain and Finland signed a commercial accord to "facilitate reconstruction" of Finland. Details were not made public.

Italy and Switzerland negotiated a new trade agreement whereby the latter's imports and exports are facilitated through Genoa, Italian port, it was announced.

Britain's Labor Party adopted a memorandum declaring there could be no peace with Germany without total victory. [Page 6.]

Milan Gavrilovitch, Yugoslav Minister to Soviet Russia, left by train today with 24 secretaries, attachés, and their families for Turkey. His ultimate destination is Jerusalem, in British-mandated Palestine.

Ladislaus de Bardossy, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, has left Budapest for an official visit to Rome, the German Radio said.

Russia will float a 9,500,000,000 ruble tax-exempt state loan "for the increase of state reserves and the further strengthening of the defensive might of the Soviet Union," Tass, Soviet news agency, announced.

Russia notified the Greek Legation in Moscow that its Greek Minister has lost his diplomatic status effective immediately.

Middle East: German Troopships to Syria?

Nazi freighters were reported in Ankara, Turkey, to have been assigned to carry German troops and equipment from Rumanian ports to French Syria. [Page 6.]

Britain poised troops on the Syrian border for an expected attempt to seize the French-mandated country.

Chief of State Marshal Pétain called an urgent Cabinet meeting—second of the day—with General Weygand, Governor General of French North Africa, and French expert on Syrian affairs. [Page 6.]

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Possessing by Sharing (With French Translation)

Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT

WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN — TOMORROW

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Veteran

Capt. Frank T. Cable

Who delivered the first submarine to the U. S. Navy in 1897, and is still building undersea craft at the Groton, Conn., yards of Electric Boat Company, probably world's largest submarine factory.

Groton Plant Speeds Work On New 'Subs'

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GROTON, Conn., June 3 — The United States Navy is today obtaining submarines that will go further, go faster, handle better and inflict more damage on an enemy than the submarines of any other power in the world.

You can have the word of Capt. Frank T. Cable for that. And Captain Cable should know. He has been building submarines for the U. S. Navy for 44 years. He commanded the first submarine ever accepted by the Navy, the "Holland," back in 1897. He built submarines for the Russians, the Japs, the British. Today, he is Consulting Engineer, one of the founders, and one of the "Grand Old Men" of the Electric Boat Company here, which is certainly the largest submarine manufacturing plant in the Western Hemisphere, if not the world—German abracadabra notwithstanding.

Currently, under the watchful eye of Captain Cable, Electric Boat is building 45 submarines at a total cost of $125,939,000 for the U. S. Navy. This is more than half the subs now on order for the Navy's two-ocean fleet.

The Navy itself builds submarines at Portsmouth, N. H., and Mare Island, Calif. A private concern is building 10 on Lake Michigan at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. But Electric Boat towers above them all. And, though Company officials and Naval authorities decline to divulge the specific arithmetic involved, the casual observer looking over the plant concludes that its capacity is presently being nearly doubled by the addition of four new ways, warehouses, fabricating sheds and other essentials for building them faster and faster. These new facilities go into service Saturday.

Personnel Enlarged

Electric Boat, coincident with this physical expansion, has, of course, enlarged its personnel. A year ago, it employed 2,500. Today, the figure is above 5,000. By summer's end it should be above 6,000. There it will probably continue until the emergency ends.

They work three eight-hour shifts a day, they take only 15 minutes for lunch. "Boy, if Hitler knew what he was starting!" remarks a young ensign attached to the plant.

You are introduced to Admiral C. A. Dunn, the Navy's supervisor of construction. He pleasantly tells you nothing, but lets you go for a tour of the plant to see for yourself how splendidly things are coming along.

The Electric Boat Company stretches along the Thames River in Groton, just across from New London. Except possibly for Simon Lake's enterprises, it is the oldest submarine concern in the world. Last week it celebrated its 30th anniversary in its present yards. Previously it had been located in New Jersey and, for a time, at the Fore River Yards in Quincy.

It occupies a narrow shelf that has been partly dug out of the river bank and partly filled in the river bottom. The administrative offices, principal shops, draughting rooms, and power plant are located in the center of the long strip, with the fabricating sheds and ways that are already completed located up river. The new $4,500,000 ways and sheds are down river, so the whole comprises a compact, well organized unit.

The yards are much like any other shipyard, except that the ways seem smaller. The largest submarines now building do not exceed 300 feet in length, half the length of the average cargo vessels building elsewhere. And the web of steel scaffolding is not very high off the ground. A submarine is a long, round tube, hardly more than a dozen feet in diameter. That V shaped prow above the tube is just superstructure. It aids sta-

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Defense Needs Are Stressed By La Guardia

OCD head declares every coastal city offers target for enemies; Confers with Tobin.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was today appointed State Director of Civilian Defense by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense.

Starting a Nation-wide tour as head of the Office of Civilian Defense, New York City's dynamic little Mayor, Fiorello La Guardia, flew into Boston today to confer with State and city officials.

Warning that the technique of modern warfare had placed the civilians of great cities in the front line trenches, Mayor La Guardia declared on his arrival,

"Every coastal city is a tempting target for any foreign enemy."

Arriving at the airport shortly before 10 a. m. the Civilian Defense Director was greeted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Then began a typical La Guardia schedule which will keep the Mayor busy until a late hour tonight.

From the airport Mayor Tobin and the New York Mayor whizzed through the city to the Army Base, at South Boston, where Mr. La Guardia conferred with Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding the First Corps Area.

In a press conference at the Army Base the Mayor told reporters that his job as Director of Civilian Defense would be to coordinate civilian defense measures.

"Every man, woman, and child," he said, "should know exactly what to do in case of invasion."

He stressed the need for developing measures for combating fires and estimated that the auxiliary fire fighting forces of his own city of New York would number 70,000—or about five times the present Fire Department personnel. The training of these volunteers, he said, should include aiding the injured, clearing the streets, evacuating citizens from bombed areas, and co-operating with mobile fire forces.

"We know what additional equipment is needed to adequately supply the auxiliary forces but that equipment does not at present exist," Mayor La Guardia said.

Elaborating on the need, the Mayor said, "There is not a city in the United States which could afford it. Portable equipment will have to be manufactured and the Federal Government will be called upon to provide the necessary means."

He estimated it would cost between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 to properly equip the auxiliary forces of the country.

From the Army Base, Mayor La Guardia and Mayor Tobin went to the State House for an interview with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Present at the Governor's conference with Mayor La Guardia were former Gov. Joseph Ely, former Gov. Channing H. Cox, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Mr. Tobin.

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Retires

(c) Harris & Ewing

Charles Evans Hughes

Chief Justice of the United States

Jackson Seen Successor To Hughes Post

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—With the retirement of Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States on July 1, there are now two vacancies on the Supreme Court which President Roosevelt expects to fill in the near future.

Despite the fact that Mr. Chief Justice Hughes stood, on the basis of his judicial record and on the basis of his great national prestige, as the most formidable barrier to the President's unsuccessful court reorganization plan, Mr. Roosevelt, in accepting the decision of the Chief Justice to step down, declared that his every inclination was to beg him to remain.

But although Mr. Roosevelt was defeated in his own method of adding his appointees to the High Court, he has now achieved the result, for with the retirement of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, the number of justices whom Mr. Roosevelt will have named mounts to seven, more than any other President in American history other than George Washington, who appointed them all at once.

There appears to be slight doubt

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Nazis Use Rumanian Ships To Haul Troops to Syria; Winant Tells British Peril

Envoy to London agrees with other observers on British need of U. S. as full ally.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — June 3—Greater American assistance at every vital point of the war is essential if Great Britain is to keep up successful resistance to the Nazi war machine, Ambassador John G. Winant, just returned from London, told President Roosevelt today.

This followed a request by the War Department that Congress grant to President Roosevelt almost unlimited authority to take over private property "of any kind" for defense purposes.

The full gravity of Britain's increasingly difficult military position was unfolded to the President by the Ambassador who flew from Britain's hard-pressed Capital to report at first-hand, and immediately afterward Mr. Roosevelt called into separate conferences William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, and Rear Admiral E. J. King, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet.

The real import of Mr. Winant's estimate of the progress of the war, as seen from London, can be judged only when appraised in relation to the conclusions which other official American observers, like Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, have brought back to Washington after visiting the actual theater of conflict and talking at length with Britain's highest defense officers.

While none of these American observers have talked for publication since their return nor has the President disclosed the information which they conveyed to him, it can be stated authoritatively that there is solemn unanimity in the conclusions they bring back.

Must Get 'the Works'

The main conclusion is that British leaders are today persuaded that only with the United States as a "fighting ally" can the democracies win the war.

One high official, when asked privately what Britain really needed to be sure of defeating the Nazis, replied: "The works."

It is within the circumference of these facts that Ambassador Winant brought the latest information to the President on Birtain's capacity to carry on the war successfully.

By "fighting ally" the British do not refer specifically to an "A. E. F." in the sense of the World War, but it would be misleading to exclude the prospect of American soldiers fighting on the African front.

The real practical interpretation of "fighting ally" is the United States frankly and openly in the war as a result of which there would be a substantial pooling of armed forces. It would include:

A common use of naval forces in the Atlantic.

A common air reservoir wher-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Wide World

Emir Abdullah Illah

Regent of Iraq who is back in power following the collapse of the pro-Nazi coup headed by Rashid Ali el Gailani. A new Government has been formed, with Jamal el Midfai as Premier.

Axis Decides Next Move At Brenner Pass

ROME, June 3 (AP) — High Fascists virtually confirmed today that Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini had agreed on the next move of the war, one of the highest importance, in their five-hour meeting at the Brenner Pass yesterday.

Actions of the Axis powers will show the decision reached in the meeting in due time, they said. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, added that the results would be seen within the next few months.

Informed quarters predicted yesterday that Crete would be used as a springboard for new air attacks on the triangle formed by the Island of Cyprus, the Egyptian port of Alexandria and the Palestine port of Haifa.

A spokesman for the Fascist regime pointed out that previous meetings between Il Duce and the Führer always resulted in fateful action.

Three points were emphasized:

1. The length of the talk showed the "vastness and importance of questions discussed."

2. Such meeting always close one cycle in the war and begin another, this one marking the close of the Balkan cycle.

3. Yesterday's meeting lacked the "theatricalness" of such democratic "oratorical manifestations" as President Roosevelt's fireside chat of May 27.

Cyprus Next?

BERLIN, June 3 (AP)—Britain's days in the Mediterranean are numbered, Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, declared today, focusing attention sharply on the Island of Cyprus as the next likely objective of Germany's armed forces.

Cyprus, the last British island stronghold in the Eastern Mediterranean, serves as an advance base for naval and air units guarding approaches to Palestine and Suez.

So long as it remains under the Union Jack, observers pointed out, it constitutes a potential threat to any Axis ambitions for domination of the Mediterranean or the Middle East.

These sources attached added significance to the Völkischer Beobachter's prediction because it followed so closely on Herr Hitler's unheralded meeting with Premier Mussolini yesterday in the Brenner Pass.

They also noted with interest the order of the day issued by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring last night, in which he congratulated the Air Force on the conquest of Crete and said it had proved Herr Hitler's assertion that "there are no unconquerable islands."

Dienst aus Deutschland, news commentary which frequently reflects the views of the Foreign Office, emphasized that the meeting took place on the day the German High Command announced the conclusion of the Battle of Crete.

Cyprus is only 335 miles by air from Crete and therefore within easy range of German bombers based there. It is less than 100 miles from the coast of Syria—where reports from Turkey say Nazi mechanized units already have landed—and only 230 miles airline from Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal.

Defense of Cyprus and other key points is held dependent on RAF strength in skies

By the Associated Press

A race for strategic positions in the Middle East war area was reported shaping rapidly, with the next battle apparently developing in the French-ruled colonies of Syria and Lebanon, skirting the Mediterranean between Turkey and Palestine.

A dozen freighters flying swastika flags were reported in Ankara, Turkey, to have been assigned to carry German troops and heavy military equipment from Rumanian ports to French Syria. Earlier dispatches from Ankara said a Nazi contingent of more than 500 fully equipped troops had landed by sea May 29 at the Syrian port of Latakia.

British troops were reported poised along the Iraq and Trans-Jordan frontiers to meet an expected Nazi drive across Syria into Iraq and Palestine in an attempt to split Britain's Middle East forces.

The Syrian situation became further intensified when back in Vichy, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and Vice-Premier Jean Darlan held an unexpected special cabinet meeting attended by Gen. Maxime Weygand, Governor General of French North Africa, and French expert on Syria.

The French High Commissioner to Syria proclaimed a state of siege for the eastern section of the country. On the near-by British-owned island of Cyprus, British women and children were evacuated from coastal cities into the hills. [Details: Page 6.]

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 3—The task now facing British Imperial naval, air, and military commanders assumes a new magnitude in the light of reports of increased German pressure on Turkey to facilitate the Axis drive through the Eastern Mediterranean area and of the increasingly open anti-British attitude of the Vichy Government.

There are indications of continued pressures upon France. Today's reports take the form of German statements that the Nazis will "give France a free hand" to resist any attacks upon French territory. This attitude is clearly intended to apply, not toward German penetration, but toward any British counter-attacks on Syria, or upon French territory harboring belligerent vessels in North Africa.

British "Plot" Charged

In line with this, it is regarded of marked significance that the Beirut French-controlled radio today is charging that the British have long been planning an attack against Syria. The Beirut radio reports charge the British with "false news" of German troop landings in Syria as an "excuse" for a British attack.

The entire focus of the German-directed propaganda, bearing a marked similarity to that used in the Scandinavian countries and in the Lowlands, thus is taken in British circles as an indication that the Nazis, themselves, are prepared for a Syrian adventure.

[Delayed Associated Press dispatches from Istanbul said Germans in civilian clothes recently passed through Turkey to Syria, with Bulgarian passports. Since their papers were in order, it was understood that Turkey had taken the attitude that the responsibility was Bulgaria's.]

The tendency here is to apply the lessons of the past 12 days in pungent terms to the inquiry whether Britain's own airdromes are securely enough defended to make a repetition of Germany's successful invasion impossible here.

Important to Nazis

Although the only major use to which the British put Crete when they were installed there was as a naval base, to the Germans it presents itself as a great asset for two reasons—it can serve as an air base that with adequate fighter protection is one more serious threat to the Royal Navy and it is a stepping stone in a series now linking Germany's main sources of military power with the outposts of Nazidom where it is about to be wielded against the British Empire.

What the Man in the Street here has been wanting to hear for some time past is that the British have taken off their gloves in dealing with the Vichy authorities and Syria and have been willing and able to make a big effort to

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Social Security Held Vital to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3—The impact of national defense upon social problems and ways and means of rehabilitating inmates of penal institutions after their release from prison were surveyed here today by speakers at the sixty-eighth annual Conference of Social Work and at the yearly convention of the National Probation Association, two leading welfare bodies in the United States. Meeting simultaneously are about 59 other social works groups, most of them national in scope.

In a review of the world situation and the war's social repercussions, Jack B. Tate, General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency in Washington, stressed the urgency of finding ways to make possible President Roosevelt's four fundamental freedoms—of speech, of religion, from war, and from fear. It was a challenge, he declared, handed to social workers.

No Illusions Abroad

"We should not relax our efforts in this fearful time when the iron and steel of war seem to sear the very souls of men," he continued. "You have been particularly privileged in being given through your work an intimate view of the conditions out of which the Security Act grew and out of which this world revolution is growing.

"The past year in Europe has left no illusions as to the tremendous need for social security in a world at war. It has been demonstrated time and again that the endurance and stamina of fighting men are built on the security, both physical and economic, of home and family.

"In a way, the morale of a nation at war and its will to win cannot survive a breakdown of the elemental functions of organized society. Men cannot and will not fight unless they have not only something to fight with, but to fight for; something more than the empty shell of mere nationalism. Men can and will fight for a government that has established and nourished the fundamental economic and social rights of its citizens. . . .

Speaks for Labor

"Let us not mouth words; let us remember that 'freedom' is again a fighting word. Today the world is at war because these freedoms have not existed throughout the greater part of the earth; because the great democracies believe that these freedoms are worth fighting for, and because without victory they cannot be attained."

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, pledged trade unionist opposition to "Nazi piracy" and declared labor would clean its house of all un-American elements. He urged employers to trust their workers as "the loyal, patriotic Americans they are."

"Let us stop name-calling and try to distinguish between those who are fighting for a fair share of the fruits of production and those who are strife-stimulating agitators, operating on basis of the class struggle," he urged.

An address by Francis Biddle, United States Solicitor General, featured proceedings Monday night. The common defense, he declared, should be through the normal channels of local, state and national law enforcement. The Government, he added, would take all steps it considered necessary to protect the country against sabotage and other subversive activities, but meanwhile would vigilantly protect "essential" civil rights.

Limitation Only Temporary

"The temporary limitation of personal rights in times of stress does not mean, as is now in certain quarters being so casually asserted, that the citizen is without those rights and that we have turned the instant we declare war from a democracy to a dictatorship," he continued.

"The citizen lives still under a system of laws made by the Congress which they have elected. The courts are his to protect his constitutional rights, the law of contracts does not cease to exist because in times of stress the enforcement of contracts is temporarily suspended or because contract rights are voluntarily waived for some larger good. The laws are the laws of the land—not the decrees of an individual. . . ."

Social Work Viewed By Latin-Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3

The heads of 17 Latin-American schools on social work, now in the United States, are making a tour of six states this week inspecting urban and rural social work.

The group will visit Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia after attending sessions of the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City this week.

Boston Schoolboy Soldiers Viewed by Crowd of More Than 250,000 People

Red Cross Aid Will Speak At Boston Lunch

Herman Hughes, assistant to Norman H. Davis, National Chairman of the American Red Cross, will represent the American Red Cross at the meeting of the Greater Boston Citizens' Committee to Co-ordinate War Appeals to be held at the Parker House on Thursday.

This announcement was made today by John J. Robinson, President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and Chairman of the Governor's Committee to Co-ordinate War Appeals, at headquarters of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Other speakers at the luncheon who will explain the situation both locally and nationally, will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. Robinson, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel and President of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils: Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of the 1942 Campaign of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Chairman of the Greater Boston Committee of the United Service Organizations.

By a Staff Photographer

When Mayor Meets Mayor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin greets Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, as he arrived at the East Boston Airport.

Over 16,000 School Cadets Go on Parade

Schoolboy Boston turned out en masse today, nattily outfitted in soldier-boy uniforms, and marched to the tune of military music while 250,000 mothers and fathers and sisters lined the streets to watch—and think, perhaps, of other years.

The full national emergency facing the United States lent an air of solemnity to the colorful annual event, while occasional strains of "Over There" and "Tipperary" combined with the khaki and drums and flags to revive the patriotic spirit which goes with marching men.

Over 16,000 boys, ages 13 to 18, joined the parade of schoolboy cadets. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lt. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Lt. Col. Alexander R. Bolling, and members of the school board stood on reviewing stands and returned the boys' salutes.

Jostled and Pushed

The folks in the huge crowd, jammed together along the two-mile parade course from English High School to Copley Square, jostled and pushed for points of vantage and, once "their Johnnie" was spotted, waved and pointed and poked their neighbor in the ribs.

A group of enthusiastic youngsters clambered up on the Boylston Street subway exit—how they got there is a mystery—and watched the parade from a private reviewing stand until the police caught sight of them and shooed them down.

There were 250,000 people in all, police estimated.

It was a big day for the schoolboys. Twice a week for the past year they have been drilling under the Boston system of compulsory military training. Every last youngster in the Hub's 23 intermediate and 14 high schools was required to be there unless he had a mighty good excuse, and from the serious, proud expressions on the passing faces, one would guess that there were very few manufactured excuses.

English High First

Corps after corps of English High School boys led the parade. You could tell them from the neat blue "E" sewed into the shoulders of their uniforms. Their first drum major was a negro boy who was so straight he seemed brittle, and who walked by the Tremont Street reviewing stands in intense seriousness, his baton tucked right up under his chin.

"Eyes right!" barked the commanding officer, and a score of heads turned ever so slightly toward the stand, eyes peeking out to the side. The dignitaries reviewing them were on the left, but the command they had been taught was "eyes right" and so "eyes right" it was.

The bugles, trumpets, clarinets, piccolos, and drums beat out an incessant, tuneful rhythm and kept most of the feet in step—though here and there a case of New England individualism could be spotted.

Boston Latin followed English; then Dorchester, Charlestown, commercial and trade schools, and many, many others. Always the same formation: officers in front, in the dark, new khaki and Sam Brown belts; men behind, in light, sallow uniforms, with wooden rifles over their shoulders.

Occasionally a straggler brought up in the rear, his uniform not just quite like the others, his face not quite so proud. One little Negro boy in this spot was having a good time, though: during each lively cadence in the music, he went into a little dance, for all the world like a bit of ballroom truckin'.

By a Staff Photographer

Astronomers Meeting at Harvard Observatory

Upper—(left to right) Prof. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, Prof. Robert R. McMath of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory of Lake Angelus (Pontiac), Mich., Prof. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard, and Prof. Henry Norris Russell, Princeton University, who are among 22 natural scientists participating in a two-day conference on the sun and solar-terrestrial relationships at the Harvard College Observatory.

Lower—Photograph of the sun's outer edge or "limb" showing prominences streaming out many hundred miles, made at Harvard's solar observatory at Climax, Colo., with assistance of an instrument that artificially eclipses the sun.

New England Military And Defense News

Military and defense news in brief from New England centers of activity:

CCC Praised by Woodruff: Terming the Civilian Conservation Corps a "builder of men and a training school for industry," Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff said today that "enrollees in the Corps have excellent opportunities to fit themselves for jobs in civilian life after their term of service. The First Corps Area Commander cited the example of the 146th Company, Marshfield, Vt. At this camp, he said, there is a class in photography which turns out experts. There are also classes in typewriting, woodworking, auto mechanics, truck driving, first-aid, and current history.

Service Command Units Trained— Those soldiers who do the "housework" around United States Army camps—members of the Corps Area Service Command—are trained rigidly in the duties of a soldier, General Woodruff said today. A typical schedule of training for these men whose normal duties prevent them from taking part in the regular training program includes close and extended order drill, riot drill, manual of arms, small arms range firing, calisthenics and retreat formations, chemical warfare, military hygiene, and first-aid.

U. S. S. Nicholson Commissioned— Another new destroyer was added to Uncle Sam's rapidly expanding Navy today when the U. S. S. Nicholson was placed in active service at the Boston Navy Yard. The ship is named for three brothers who were captains in the Navy, and the nephew and grandson of one of them. The brothers were Captains Samuel, John M., and James Nicholson, and the latter's nephew, Commodore William C. Nicholson, and his grandson, Rear Admiral James W. A. Nicholson. Commander of the destroyer is Lieut. Commander J. S. Keating and his Executive Officer is Lieut. J. A. E. Hindman. Officials of the Navy Yard disclosed that the destroyer Forrest would be at the Yard, June 14.

U. S. O. Drive in Connecticut— The local committee of the United Service Organization in Greenwich reported today that it had raised $5,087 of its $10,000 quota yesterday, one day before the U.S.O.'s drive for funds formally commenced.

Boston Drive Started— The U.S.O. national drive for $10,765,000 to aid soldiers and defense workers in their leisure-time activities got off to a flying start in Boston yesterday when six planes from the Naval air base at Squantum flew over Quincy dropping pamphlets. Plans of the U.S.O. call for the erection of 360 service clubs in communities adjacent to, or in the neighborhood of, military reservations and defense industrial centers where facilities are lacking for suitable recreational programs.

Organizations included in the U.S.O. are: The Young Men's Christian Association; the National Catholic Community Service; the Salvation Army; the Young Women's Christian Association; the Jewish Welfare Board; and the National Travelers Aid.

RUGS CLEANSED REPAIRED PACKED STORED & INSURED BY

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601 Boylston St., Boston
At Copley Square
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Bay State Demands Inclusion Of Old Colony in N. H. Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3 (AP)—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Old Colony Railroad told Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks today that the carrier should be allowed to reorganize with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as provided in a plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

When the hearing on the Commission's plan for reorganizing the New Haven system opened yesterday, attorneys representing bondholding groups opposed the inclusion of the Old Colony in the reorganization on the ground that it was "unfair" and illegal, and would drain New Haven funds.

J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, told the Court that "if the Old Colony is not included as part of the reorganized New Haven, the territories served will be without facilities for transportation of freight or passengers by rail."

The Old Colony owns no rolling stock, and its chief assets are terminal properties in South Boston, trackage throughout eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, heretofore leased by the New Haven, and unsecured claims against the parent company.

Contending that the Old Colony was a prosperous company when taken over by the New Haven in 1893 and that its "present plight" is the "result of its operation by the New Haven," Mr. Sullivan promised that Massachusetts would co-operate fully with the New Haven in an attempt to cut down losses and build up passenger traffic.

Protesting a statement made by one attorney yesterday that the Old Colony served an area where "the economic trend is downward," Mr. Sullivan pointed out the great number of industries in the area and asserted:

"If a railroad can't operate in that territory, It can't operate in any."

Charles A. Coolidge of Boston, counsel for the Old Colony, contended that the Old Colony "is essentially a feeder to the New Haven system."

"The primary test of a subsidiary is what it contributes to a system, not its earnings. The Old Colony is a feeder of substantial freight traffic to the New Haven."

Attorneys for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and for the town of Duxbury, Mass., were slated to argue in behalf of the Old Colony's inclusion later.

Boston Censor Finds No Bar To Nazi Film

John J. Spencer, City Censor, said today that the City had no legal right to stop or censor the showing of the film "Blitzkrieg," Adolf Hitler's leading propaganda film of Nazi terror.

Inasmuch as the film, shown last night by the Christian Front at Hibernian Hall, was a 16-millimeter and no admission was charged, the City Censor has no authority to step in, Mr. Spencer explained.

There is pending in the Legislature a bill which, if passed, will make it necessary to obtain a license for the showing of 16-millimeter film. A license is now required for the showing of 35 millimeter.

Mr. Spencer, who saw the film in a private showing yesterday afternoon, refused to express his views on it. However, he did quote some Washington correspondents as said that the film, instead of frightening people into siding with Hitler, would tend to make them take a firmer stand in speeding up national defense in order to defeat the dictators.

Healy Wins Approval

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the reappointment of Robert E. Healy of Vermont as a member of the Securities Commission.

Old Sol the Star of a Movie Viewed by Natural Scientists

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flaming prominences of the sun that shoot 400,000 miles into space, giant eruptions that rise geyser-like thousands of miles high and drop like waterfalls into the seething mass of the sun, and gas clouds that weigh a million tons were shown in a motion picture last night at Boston's American Academy of Arts and Sciences by Prof. Robert R. McMath of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory, Lake Angelus, Mich.

The address was the highlight of a two-day conference being held by 22 natural scientists at the Harvard College Observatory where they are studying the sun and solar-terrestrial relationships.

Like Joshua of Biblical times who stopped the sun in the sky, the natural scientists working in fields of astronomy, physics, meteorology and biology have figuratively stopped this solar neighbor for two days to study its characteristics which range from the spectrum of the corona to the sun's effect on radio reception.

Introduced by Prof. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, who presided at last night's meeting, Professor McMath explained his unusual pictures of the sun's surface taken over seven and eight-hour periods at the tower observatory at Lake Angelus. Solar prominences composed largely of hydrogen atoms were shown which not only appeared to originate at the solar surface but also out in space from whence they raced toward the sun three times faster than gravity would pull them. The blazing prominences which had such diversified shapes as trees, cats and a map of North America, are heated to 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, travel 400 miles a second and occur in rarefied air which equals 100 millionths of an atmosphere. The reason for the prominences' sudden return to the sun's surface and the prediction of the place where a prominence will occur are still unsolved problems, according to Professor McMath.

Striking pictures of the ruddy gaseous layer of incandescent hydrogen surrounding the sun revealed a continual surging mass which alternately grew bright and faint like the glow of giant fireflies.

Sun's Corona

Extending the discussion farther afield Prof. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard addressed the group on the physical state of the sun's corona which is a luminous envelope lying out beyond the "limb" of the sun from which the prominences stem. Introducing some of the recent discoveries made by the Swedish physicist, Prof. Bengt Edlen of the University of Upsala, Professor Menzel said that prior to Professor Edlen's work the corona was regarded as composed of a new element named coronium, but through his laboratory experiments it is found to be composed of highly ionized atoms of iron, calcium and nickel whose electrons have been partially torn away. Professor Edlen made this discovery by bombarding atoms with hot electric sparks which pulled away a portion of the electrons.

Explaining the high temperatures in the corona which Professor Edlen says must range up to 2,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit as compared to 6,000 degrees at the sun's surface, Professor Menzel offered the hypothesis of leakage of the sun wherein a vortex delving deep into the sun would bring the highly-heated material out. The understanding of such phenomena might lead to a better understanding of the earth's magnetic storms and radio "fadeouts," he said.

Changing Times

Prof. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton University told the "inter-science" conference that times have changed since the natural scientist could draw an atom as a nucleum with electrons circling it in orbits. An atom drawing today would be more properly drawn as a smudge to indicate the probable location of the electric charges about which physicists are still in doubt. "We can smash the atom and examine its parts but instruments have not been devised that are delicate enough to look inside the atom as it normally exists. Electrons not only circle in orbits but also spin like planets and are characterized by size, shape and inclination, Professor Russell said.

In the Observatory discussions, Dr. Alvin G. McNish of the Carnegie Institution of Washington told the group that evidence showed that magnetic storms over the earth bear a relation to the number of sun spots but that this correlation showed up over a general period rather than in specific instances.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday followed by intermittent light rain on Wednesday afternoon; somewhat cooler Wednesday than today; gentle variable winds tonight, becoming easterly and increasing to moderate on Wednesday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 58 degrees.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; no decided change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and slightly cooler than today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight followed by intermittent light rain on Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday than today.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming easterly and increasing to moderate north of Portsmouth Wednesday; weather fair north of Portsmouth and mostly overcast in the south portion tonight; overcast with light rain south of Plum Island Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Increasing easterly winds becoming fresh and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	66	New Orleans	73	88
Chicago	60	71	New York	65	73
Denver	49	72	Norfolk	61	78
Kansas City	66	81	Philadelphia	63	71
Los Angeles	59	76	St. Louis	68	82
Miami	77	78	San Francisco	55	65
Minneapolis	62	74	Washington	62	68

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 3.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:33 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 6:57 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:46 p. m.

STARTING TOMORROW

JUNE DRESS SALE for Women

Annual SALE

Women's brand new Regular $19.95 to $25.00 dress values

$15.

Printed rayon chiffon jacket suit
Lalique rayon sheers
Rayon sheer jacket dresses
Rayon Prominette
Print rayon jersey dresses
Print or pastel rayon chiffon dinner dresses
Rayon sheer crepe dinner ensembles

The sale that smart women wait for each June. Fresh from their wrappings, a gala collection for your day and evening life this summer. White, blue, aqua, navy, and light ground prints. Sizes 16½ to 24½, 36 to 44. Women's Budget dress shop, 4th floor, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on opportunities for recreation through the WPA Recreational Program by F. Gilbert Hills of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation. The talk will be illustrated with motion pictures. In the John F. Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 7:30 p. m.

Open House concert of the Longy School of Music. Sophia Jacynowicz, pianist, will be the soloist. At the School, One, Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m.

Trumpet recital by Harry B. Herfort of the New England Conservatory of Music. In Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue and Gainsborough Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited free of charge.

Annual recital on the carillon of St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset. Kamiel Lefevere, carillonneur. From 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Prints: Durer and Rembrandt" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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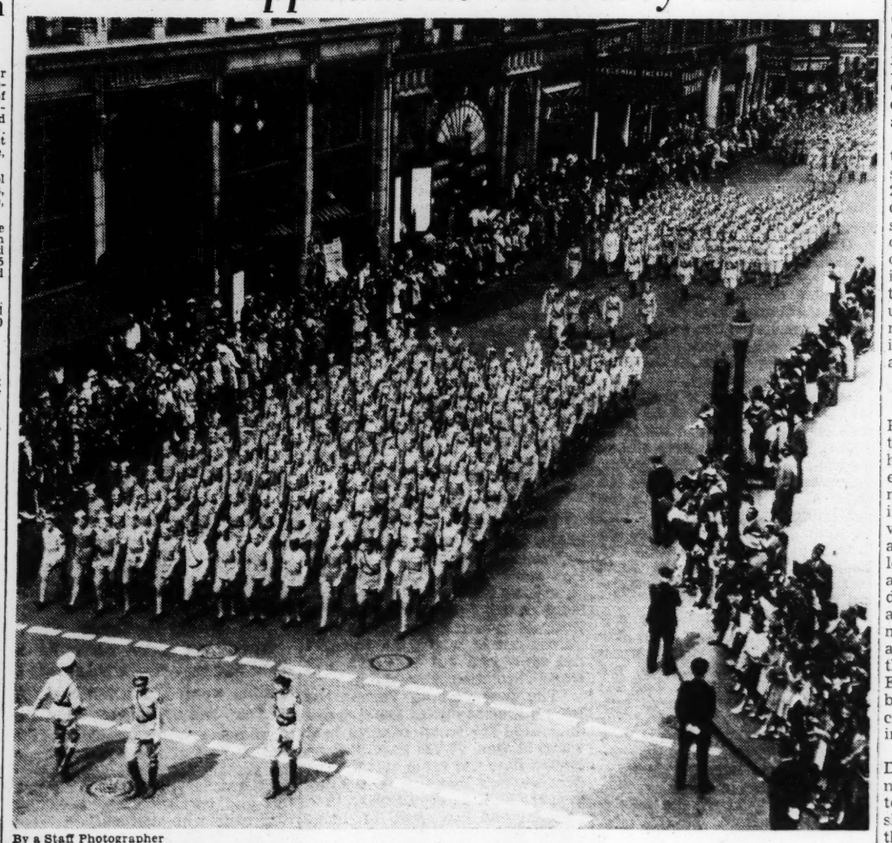
Boston Applauds Its Schoolboy Cadets



By a Staff Photographer

A Boston Latin School Corps Turns Up Tremont Street

The annual parade placed over 16,000 high school and intermediary school boys on review before a large crowd of watching Bostonians.

Washington Sideglances

Stimson finds action replaces words in present post —Fish "goin' off to New York," not to war— Loudest whistle not always a sign of progress— "Cotton Ed" has been to Niagara Falls.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Words vs. Action: Confiding to townsmen that he found it easier to give out news when he was Secretary of State than he does today as Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson explained at a recent press conference:

"In the State Department words were action. Here there is plenty of action but we aren't allowed to put it into words."

Apple Socials: The "Baked Apple Club," one of the hundreds of informal little discussion groups in which Government experts revel, was recalled this week when one of its members, John H. Hatton, retired after 40 years with the United States Forest Service.

The "Baked-Apple Club" was the name given to Thursday evening gatherings of early-day foresters at the home of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service. The name had nothing to do with forestry but came from the generous helpings of baked apples and gingerbread always served to the meagerly-paid foresters at the close of the evening.

Deflated Draft: Mrs. Hamilton Fish was amused last week at the overemphasis newspapers gave to the news that her anti-Administration husband was to be called up for Army service shortly.

"Actually," she was busy explaining, "He's merely going to spend a month participating in war games at Fort Bragg as he did in New York State last summer."

Not the least confused was the Fish maid who, noting that Mrs. Fish was packing her husband's suitcase (for a trip to New York) wanted to know if he was "goin' off to war" already.

Out of Breath: Revealing at a press congerence that he was trying to decide whether to increase the Nation's future steel capacity by diverting present production into new mills instead of armament, President Roosevelt said he was reminded of one of Mark Twain's stories, concerning a contest to see which boat had the loudest whistle on the Mississippi.

One boat, he recalled, could out-toot the others with a terrific blast. The only trouble was it had to stop dead while it whistled.

Senatorial blasts: Droll "Cotton Ed" Smith, Senator from South Carolina, sent the Interstate Commerce Committee into snickers yesterday when he advised recessing for a Senate quorum-call.

"They may not have a quorum over in that Cave of the Winds," he observed.

U. S. Capitol Customs: Keeping two United States flags flying continuously both day and night.

Serving bean soup every day in the year.

Putting a bright light in the top of the dome to denote a night session.

'A Quiet Evening at Home'

One of Pictures in New York City School Report

This illustration from "All The Children," the annual report of Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York, is designed to show some of the progress made in adjusting the schools to the needs of the individual child and in the reduction of retardation, truancy, and overcrowding. In this picture, posed by pupils of P. S. 149, Queens, accent is made on the pupil's interest in current events as represented by the boy's newspaper and the girl's ability with needle and thread.

Career of Hughes Marked By Notable Public Service

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Charles E. Hughes retires as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on July 1, he will close a public career that stretches across a full third of the twentieth century.

It is a career that has few equals in public service: twice Governor of New York, twice appointed to the Supreme Court, a defeated presidential candidate in one of the closest elections in history. Secretary of State, and Judge on the World Court.

Mr. Hughes first became a public figure in 1905 when, as chief counsel for a New York legislative committee, he led a successful investigation of gas and electric utilities in New York City.

The direct results of the probe were reductions in gas and electric rates, the creation of a State Public Utilities Commission, and—in 1906—his election to the Governorship of New York over William Randolph Hearst.

Two years later Mr. Hughes was re-elected and after his second term he was appointed, in 1910, to the Supreme Court by President Taft.

Ran Against Wilson

After six years on the bench, Mr. Hughes resigned in 1916 to run for the Presidency as the nominee of the Republican Party against President Wilson. He was defeated by a close margin. For two days after the balloting the result was in doubt.

After several years in private law practice, Mr. Hughes returned to public life as Secretary of State under President Harding. He held the post into the Coolidge Administration, resigning in 1925.

Three years later, in 1928, he was appointed a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, a post he held for two years.

Then, in 1930, at the behest of President Hoover, came the second call to the Supreme Court, this time as Chief Justice. Although Mr. Hughes had reached an age at which many men retire from active work, he accepted the appointment and held the difficult post for more than a decade.

As Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes presided during a period when the Court was called upon to consider constitutional questions of great social consequence and importance to future interpretations of the Constitution to the end, as he once said, that "Government may be responsible to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means."

A Graduate of Brown

From his earliest days—long before his career was launched by his utility and insurance investigations—Mr. Hughes showed high promise. It is recalled that before he reached the age of four years he could read, and at the age of six had a sound working knowledge of Latin. At eight he was reading Shakespeare and the Bible in original Greek.

Mr. Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, the son of a Welsh farmer and a mother of Scotch-Irish, English, and Dutch descent. Most of his early education was acquired at home.

At the age of 14 he entered Colgate (then known as Madison), transferring to Brown University from which he was graduated in 1881. He taught for a year and then entered Columbia Law School from which he was graduated in 1884 with the highest honors. In the ensuing 20 years he taught and practiced law until 1905 when his public career began.

Hitler Peril Aided U. S., Pushed Aviation Far Ahead

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3—The "evil genius" of Adolf Hitler has advanced American aviation 20 to 30 years.

Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, sounded the keynote of the theme of "Aviation and Tomorrow" which the National Aeronautics Association convention and fourth American Aviation Forum discussed here today.

"Hitler has misused the airplane, he has taken an invention which can—and eventually will—make good neighbors of the nations of the world; and he has used it to kill and enslave his neighbors. But to cope with him, we are being forced to develop aviation beyond our wildest imaginations."

The air invasion of Crete and the destruction of the German battleship Bismarck, General Connolly said, brought the value of aviation so squarely that the same week of the Bismarck's bombing saw the President of the United States asking Congress for another three billion dollars for military and naval aircraft.

Proofs of Expansion

"Two years ago in this country," General Connolly said, "there were 50,000 workers in the aviation industry. Next year there will be at least 400,000. Two years ago this Nation's aviation products were worth $125,000,000.

"Last year they reached $550,000,000 and next year they will exceed three billion dollars in value. Two years ago there were about 25,000 civilian pilots in the United States. Today there are 100,000."

General Connolly said that he believed the civilian training program, which began last year with considerable misgivings from the private industry, has now justified itself. As a result more than 900 training centers are operating today. Eighty per cent of the colleges are giving regular academic credit for the groundwork which means that aviation is now a recognized part of the average curriculum.

"This program produces private pilots at the rate of more than 3,000 per month," General Connolly said," and turns out 750 secondary (advanced) trainees per month. Today these boys are volunteering in the Army and Navy services at the rate of over 500 per month.

"At the last checkup, our civilian pilot training program was supplying 22 per cent of all the flying cadets recruited by the Army from all sources, and 27 per cent of these going into naval aviation."

It is the only large-scale "incubator" of flight instructors the country has, General Connolly said, and the civilian program has done more to bring aviation intimately into the daily lives of millions of Americans than any other source.

Helium Blimps Ordered

Previous speakers at the morning session continued this theme according to their various interests. Hugh Allen of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., said that the national emergency has brought back lighter-than-air aviation through a Government program authorizing the building of 48 helium blimps.

Maj. William L. Plummer, National President of the Air Reserve Association, doubted if ever again there would be a time when the regular Air Corps and Reserve Officers on extended active duty would ever drop below 54 groups.

Through the Air Reserve, thousands of competent pilots who will return to civilian life after the war would be able to keep up their flying activities. He proposed that reserve flying bases should be set up in each congressional district throughout the United States, and that these officers be paid for fulfilling prescribed training on inactive status.

Guy P. Gannett, Portland, Maine, publisher and National Councillor of the N. A. A., said that airports, instead of being the endeavor of interested aviation enthusiasts, come into being today with the co-operation of nine separate Government agencies.

Atlas on Upper Air

Dr. E. Dillon Smith, Assistant Chief of the Bureau for Scientific Services of the United States Weather Bureau, said that co-operative research by the Bureau, engine manufacturers, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for improved safety in the air has produced an atlas containing reports of studies on upper air phenomena, fog, precipitation and thunderstorm investigations.

Studies even upon the amount of water an engine carburetor can absorb without stopping have been conducted, he said. Weather forecasting for periods of 48 hours appear to be very likely in the future, especially in connection with overseas flights, he concluded.

Miss Frances Alexander, President of the Akron Women's Chapter of the N. A. A., urged a course of model plane building in every elementary school and that technical courses related to aviation should be inserted in the curricula of every secondary school.

Law Changes

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (AP)—Amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act so that labor unions may not restrain interstate commerce "except for legitimate aims," was recommended by Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General.

Mr. Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division, said in an interview that the work of his department had been handicapped by court decisions holding that unions were immune from prosecution under the Anti-Trust Act.

"I'm not interested in disputes relative to wages, hours or similar grievances, but in acts of unions which victimize consumers, small dealers and even workers."

Mr. Arnold said his division would investigate restrictions of production in defense industry.

"That is more important right now than price fixing."

20 Years' Growth In N. Y. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Twenty years of progress in adjusting the schools to the needs of the individual child and in the reduction of retardation, truancy, and overcrowding is the theme of the sixth issue of "All the Children," annual report of Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York. The booklet, profusely illustrated with school activities, is issued as the forty-second annual report of the School Superintendent.

The report stresses that scholastic standards have been maintained throughout the period of readjustment and experimentation that came with the broadened concept of the function of the schools and with changed socio-economic conditions.

"In this report," Dr. Campbell says, "we endeavor to show the progress that has been made by the school system during the past two decades in the accomplishment of the following:

Adjustment of the schools to the needs of the individual child; reduction in the number of oversize classes; reduction in retardation, slow progress, over-ageness; reduction of truancy; extension of educational services for physically and mentally handicapped children; special provision for bright children and special service for slow learners; expansion of the educational plant to accommodate the increased register and the shifting population, and reduction of short-time in the elementary and junior high schools."

Among other features in the report are chapters on emergency training for defense and on "Keeping Track of a Million Children," describing the work of the Bureau of Attendance.

Definition of 'Support' Significant for Bridges

By Nate R. White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—As Harry Bridges' second fight against Federal deportation here appeared to be drawing to a close, it seemed to neutral observers that decision to deport or not to deport was going to rest upon the meaning placed upon the word "support" by the Presiding Examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears of Buffalo.

Atmosphere in the Federal courtroom here seemed electrified when Mr. Bridges testified he had openly and willingly accepted the "support" of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in the 1934 waterfront strike here, for the M. W. I. U. was a Communist organization, according to the Federal Government.

When the word "support" dropped from Mr. Bridges' lips, Judge Sears sat forward at his desk. Government attorneys became alert, and it appeared that something definite had taken place in a hearing which had swung between conflicting proof and argument for two months.

Obviously interested in this specific bit of testimony, Judge Sears informed Mr. Bridges and his attorneys that the Federal Government was contending that "association" with or "affiliation" with the M. W. I. U. is a deportable offense.

Immediately Richard Gladstein, a Bridges attorney, leaped to his feet and asked Judge Sears if Mr. Bridges' acceptance of such "support" merely to win the strike could be called a deportable offense. To this Judge Sears replied that that was the "Government's contention," although he did not rule on the issue.

Since that moment the hearing has had a different, a more tense atmosphere. Always a free and open talker, Mr. Bridges has appeared more guarded in his statements. Federal counsel has assumed the appearance of new confidence and pleasure, and supporters of Mr. Bridges for the first time talk in a discouraged, defeatist tone.

Mr. Bridges has denied on the stand that he is or was a Communist, that he ever "laid down the Communist Party line," that he ever attended Communist Party mass or unit meetings, or that he took orders from Communist officials to speak at a New York mass meeting in Madison Square Garden which the Government charges was arranged by Communists.

Listening to Mr. Bridges, one is amazed at the freedom with which his attorneys permit him to testify. He takes the attitude that, as a waterfront labor leader, he has worked for the welfare of the men and that there is nothing wrong in that.

One other point in Mr. Bridges' testimony attracted the specific attention of Judge Sears. That was when Mr. Bridges answered the question, "Are you in favor of laws against syndicalism?" He replied, "It depends on how you mean the term. I am not in favor of laws to prevent a union from taking economic action, direct action, if it wants to. I am 100 per cent against them. I have worked hard to get rid of some of them."

To this Judge Sears asked "What do you mean by direct action?" and Mr. Bridges replied "The use of economic strength without negotiation, mediation, or arbitration."

Despite this testimony, Mr. Bridges has always favored mediation and arbitration of disputes rather than "direct action."

Because of the confused condition of much of the testimony offered by Government witnesses to link Mr. Bridges to the Communist Party, it seemed to observers here that the labor leader's own testimony would be the real basis of Judge Sears' recommendation to deport or not to deport which he must make to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

Bridges on Aid

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (AP)—Harry Bridges' attitude toward aid to Great Britain was brought into the questioning at his deportation hearing yesterday. But went unanswered after Judge Charles B. Sears, trial examiner, interrupted.

After references to longshoremen halting movement of war materials to Japan and the Spanish Insurgents, Albert Del Guercio, chief of Government counsel, asked:

"Do you believe munitions should be tied up in times like the present, for instance?"

"And how!" the longshore leader answered, and promptly qualified his remark with, "It depends on who they're going to."

"You believe in tying up war supplies going to Great Britain?"

"No, I don't think we've taken any position on that."

"You mean as an individual?"

"I mean," Mr. Del Guercio roared, "as a member of the Communist Party."

Judge Sears broke the obvious tension. He said the question was "improper, let's keep within some bounds."

The Government seeks to deport Mr. Bridges as having belonged to or been affiliated with the Communist Party.

Hopkins: Hitler Will Not Win; Lacks Ships, Air Power Less

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, in charge of the lend-lease program and confidant of President Roosevelt, believes Adolf Hitler will not win the war because:

1. He lacks real sea power.
2. His air strength is slowly waning.
3. He cannot match economic resources being hurled against him by Great Britain and the United States.
4. American interest is such that he will not be allowed to "consolidate his ill-gotten gains."

Writing in the July issue of the American Magazine, Mr. Hopkins, who went to London as the President's personal observer, acknowledged the widespread and thorough efficiency of the Nazi war machine, and added:

'Facts' Need Scrutiny

"The Germans are past masters of supplying 'facts' and 'figures' to their visitors. But most of these facts and figures need a good deal of scrutiny.

"Today the British have achieved superiority over the Germans in fighters, certainly in quality, and probably also in quantity. This superiority reduces the value of the temporary German superiority in bombers. These they cannot use with any great accuracy in areas where the British have adequately prepared and protected air fields. The British can protect their factories and other vital areas from effective day bombing. To hear the defeatists write and talk, you would think no fighting planes were available anywhere to withstand the onslaught of the Hitler air forces. This is directly contrary to the facts."

He wrote that Germany had a superior bombing strength but the British were slowly catching up "and with our help another year will find the democracies on fairly equal terms with Germany. After that will come the inevitable superiority."

"Then Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough to escape the giant bombers now being built in the great air factories of America," he declared.

Lauds British Morale

Lauding the morale of the British in the face of wholesale civilian deaths by German raids, Mr. Hopkins wrote that determination of English-speaking peoples would be the first asset to bring the war into favor of the democracies.

"The defeatists maintain that, by submarine and raider and aircraft, the Germans can sink more ships than the democracies can build. This I deny in spite of the fact that they are doing so badly today. The next eight months are the crucial months in the protection of the lifeline from the United States to Britain."

Iced Postum

An ideal summer drink for CHILDREN

Contains no caffein!

Plane Plants Pool Work

SEATTLE, Wash., June 3 (AP)—Three West Coast aircraft manufacturers will pool their facilities for the production of a single type—the Boeing B-17 bomber, the Boeing Aircraft Company announced.

The Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., and the Vega Airplane Company (Lockheed subsidiary), of Burbank, Calif., will work with Boeing in an unprecedented production scheme.

The company stated each of the factories would turn out completely assembled four-engine bombers, identical to the point of interchangeability of parts, and that several other manufacturers would co-operate through subcontracts.

The plan was worked out at the request of the War Department to help meet the demand for 4-engined, long-range bombers in vast numbers, the announcement said.

The Boeing company also announced immediate construction of a large addition to its Plant No. 2, Stearman Division in Wichita, Kan., as another part of its bomber production program.

The enlargement will quadruple the present 384,000 square feet of floor space, completed this spring at Wichita, by the addition of 1,320,000 square feet.

The addition will increase the total floor space in the Boeing factories at Wichita, Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia, to 4,815,000 square feet — nearly seven times their area at the start of the national defense emergency.

Campbell Named Chief of British U. S. Information

LONDON June 3 (AP)—The Government announced today the appointment of Sir Gerald Campbell, Minister to Washington, as Director-General of all British information services in the United States.

An announcement from No. 10 Downing Street said:

"In response to increasing demand in the United States for fuller and more complete information concerning Great Britain's war effort and for improvement of the supply of news from British sources, it has been decided to entrust direction of existing British information services in the United States to Sir Gerald Campbell, K. C. M. G., now serving as His Majesty's Minister at Washington.

"Campbell, whose office will be in New York, will relinquish his appointment as Minister in order to assume that of Director-General of British Information Services."

As Minister he has held second rank in the Washington Embassy under Viscount Halifax, the Ambassador.

FCC Head Charges Political Pressure

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Chairman James L. Fly testified today that the Federal Communications Commission had been "subjected to an unmerciful line of political pressure from many sources."

Mr. Fly told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee this as he specifically denied a statement by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire that "political influence" had brought speedy commission action for a radio station in which Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, was interested.

Grand Coulee Grant Raised

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—An appropriation of $185,119,813 for operation of the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year beginning July 1 was approved yesterday by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The amount was $8,092,735 greater than voted by the House.

Major increases included an additional $3,000,000 for Grand Coulee Dam construction, making $11,000,000 in all, and $5,817,000 of other Reclamation Bureau increases.

The Committee voted to provide $85,000 for the Bureau of Mines to develop processes for production of alumina from low-grade bauxite.

Stricken from the bill was a House proviso which would have prevented payment of any salary to Dr. Ruth Gruber, employed by the Interior Department to make a study of social and economic conditions in Alaska.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes appeared before the Committee to urge removal of the proviso, asserting that in House debate there had been accusations that "Dr. Gruber was a Communist and that Communism is being propogated by the Department of the Interior."

"Both of these assertions," Mr. Ickes said, "are to the best of my knowledge, falsehoods."

Court Upholds U. S. Draft Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—The constitutionality of the Selective Service Act, attacked by five conscientious objectors here, had Federal Court affirmation today in a ruling by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The appellants, convicted of violating the draft law by refusing to register last fall, based their case partly on the argument that Congress could not properly raise an army in peacetime.

"To attempt a distinction because the present Act applies, though no formally declared war exists, is to impose a difference which does not appear in the Constitution itself," the Court declared.

The ruling upheld procedure by Judge William Bondy dismissing demurrers to the indictments handed up by a Federal grand jury against the appellants, most of whom offered no defense of their appeals, which would have confused the status of several hundred thousand draftees now in military training. The five objectors were Albert Herling, Francis Hall, William Allen Winslow, Howard Schoenfeld, and Stanley Rappeport.

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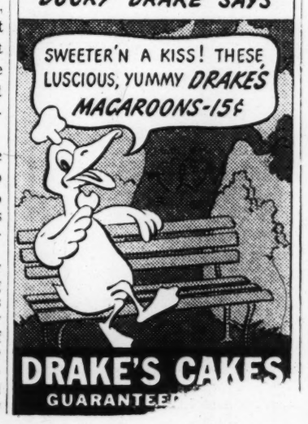

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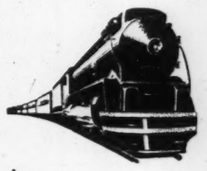


THE New Haven RAILROAD

'Ghost City' of Boston Harbor Thrives as Training Base for Merchant Marine

Radio Men and Cooks Learn Their Trade at Gallop's Isle

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston harbor's "ghost city" has been restored to an active community of more than 600 inhabitants.

And four of its new citizens have already outgrown their environment, and are ready to travel in foreign countries that they may carve out a career for themselves with the tools they have learned to use in what was, only a little more than a year ago, an abandoned settlement.

The former "ghost city" is on Gallop's Island, where the 35 buildings have been renovated, painted, and made into what literally is a spotless town. There are living quarters, barracks, kitchens, mess halls, recreation buildings, schoolrooms, library, post office, fire department, tailor shop, barber shop, water supply, electricity, sewerage, steam heating plant, and roads.

Merchant Marine

Gallop's Island, once the quiet—and isolated—farm of Capt. John Gallop, and later the property of the United States Government, but no longer needed by the Department of Public Health, for whom the buildings were constructed, is now humming with activity as Uncle Sam prepares about 525 young men for places in the rapidly expanding American merchant marine.

Students at the school are between 18 and 23 years of age, and are specializing in two branches aboard ship—radio operators and cooks. Other phases, such as deck and engine-room men, as well as cadet-officers, are schooled at such places as Hoffman's Island, New York, the steamer American Seaman, and other localities, both ashore and afloat.

The present school at Gallop's Island is a unit of the United States Maritime Service, sponsored by the Maritime Commission, and supervised by the Coast Guard. It was opened in June of 1940 for young men volunteering to try out the sea as a career, where many a New Englander or earlier days found both fame and fortune.

Pay While They Learn

This school qualifies the boys for the responsibilities of positions aboard ship, and pays them while learning. In contrast to the services where enlistment is required, the students in the Gallop's Island school are not obliged to stay, and can sever their connection as easily as from private employment.

Most of the boys at this school came from CCC rolls, though about 50 have arrived from the National Youth Administration, largely from Florida. All activity on the island is under direction of Lieut. Kenneth S. Davis, of Beverly, superintendent of the school, a position to which he was assigned from his duties in the Coast Guard.

Radio instruction is given in a nine-month course, with about 325 studying to become operators on freighters having but a single radio man. The aim is to turn out more than "key-pounders." Lieutenant Davis expects each graduate to be able to adjust and repair his apparatus alone while at sea. The first class to graduate is expected to finish the course late in June. Graduation is the successful passing of the Federal tests for a radio operator's license.

Demand for Radio Men

Demand is so great for radio operators that 10 of the first class to be trained at this school, were selected as having the highest standings, and given the examination for licenses within the past few days. Four passed, and are now ready for assignment to position on shipboard, fully six weeks ahead of the regular class. These four are: Vincent Whaley of Salamanca, N. Y.; Philip Padberg of Summersville, Mo.; Lloyd Calderwood of Arcadia, Iowa, and Mac Erps of Sidney, Mont.

Mr. Padberg has just been assigned to a freighter at a monthly salary of $175 and board and room, plus a bonus of 50 per cent.

In the radio school is a "watch-standing room," fitted with all equipment such as would be found aboard ships at sea. The boys stand watch in this room "guarding the frequency," and always listening for distress or other calls. The room is fitted with 24 setups, crystal detectors for high, intermediate and low frequencies, sending keys and transmitters.

The shipboard installation room is evenly divided between RCA and McKay apparatus, and includes a radio direction finder, automatic alarm for receiving SOS calls when the operator is off duty, and transmitters for different frequencies, as well as lifeboat transmitters.

Laboratory Work

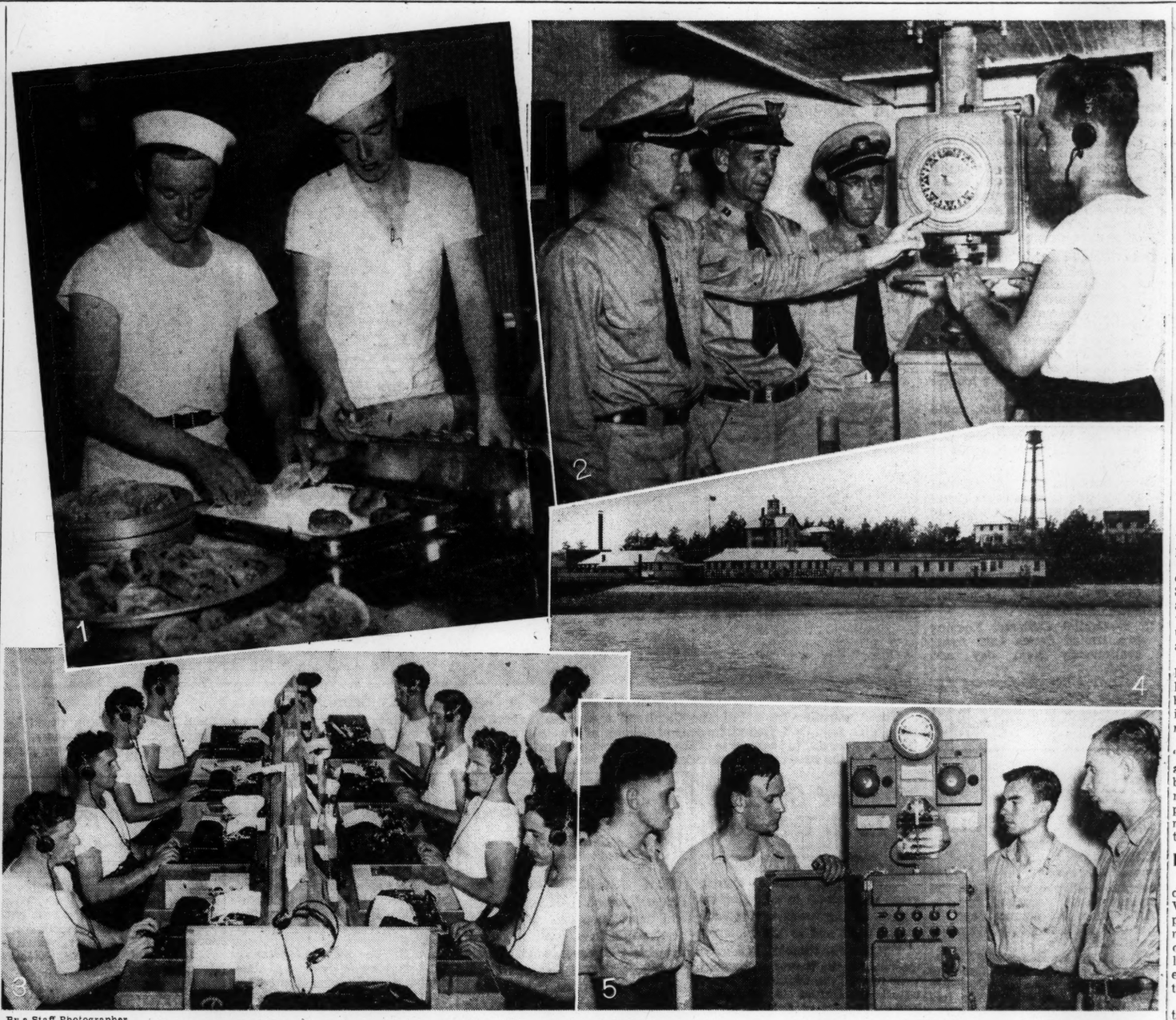
A large laboratory, equipped with work benches wired to three electrical currents and a ground, gives students opportunity to pull apart and rebuild meters, and repair equipment. The currents used are: a direct current, an alternating current of 60 cycles, and another of 500 cycles.

School opens at 8:30 a. m. and closes at 3:45 p. m., with an hour off for lunch. This program is daily excepting Saturdays when school closes at 1 p. m. There is no school Sundays. In addition each student has one hour a day instruction in seamanship, such as rowing pulling boats, sailing small craft, sail loft work, semaphore signals, use of gas masks, fire extinguishers, splicing wire and rope, handling the Coast Guard breeches buoy, and countless other things all seafarers should know.

There are five 19-foot knockabouts at the island, for sailing vessel experience, and eight 26-foot Monomoy surf boats for rowing and life boat practice.

In the other branch of this school, cooking, the students are taught the necessary fundamentals in a six-month course, and several graduates have already been turned out who are now assigned to vessels where they are getting $157.50 a month and "found."

Modern kitchens are provided where the cooking students learn "what to do and how to do it." But the school has one thing that many a freighter lacks—a potato-paring machine.



By a Staff Photographer

Students at Gallop's Island Maritime Service Training School

(1) Future marine cooks sugaring hot raised doughnuts in Maritime Service Cooking School. (2) A radio direction finder and the men who teach how to use it. Left to right: Russell W. Cournow of Quincy, Chief Laboratory Instructor; Lieut. Kenneth S. Davis, Beverly, Superintendent of the School; Jesse A. Stewart, Arlington, Chief Theory Instructor, and Roy E. Kolehmainen, New York Mills, Minn., student. (3) Receiving and typing radio messages is part of a student's training. (4) Part of the 35 buildings housing the Gallop's Island school. (5) The first four "graduates" of the radio course. Left to right: Vincent Whaley, Alamanca, N. Y.; Phillip Padberg, Summersville, Mo.; Lloyd Calderwood, Arcadia, Iowa; Mac Erps, Sidney, Mont. Activities of these students have brought Gallop's Island into usefulness again.

House's Speed With Budget Startles Hill

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Beacon Hill observers are still gasping over the swift House passage of the nearly $184,000,000 biennial State budget, record high expenditure program.

Several factors cleared the way for this speedy work. Actually only 14 hours of debate ensued; compared to two and three weeks in other years. Most observers insist that the program should have been more carefully and leisurely considered by the House in view of the money involved. The speed factors included:

1. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's immediate signing of the $1,000 legislative salary increase before the budget was considered by the House.

2. The present national defense emergency, which has placed in the shadow practically every other issue.

3. Desire of legislators to clear their dockets in time for a July 1 prorogation.

4. The overwhelming Republican majority in the House and Senate. Overnight the previously action-split GOP in the House was welded into a closely-knit party unit by the Governor's salary bill approval.

Even the budget attacks of the Democratic majority were definitely half-hearted, far greater efforts being made to increase minor items slightly than to gain genuine major economies.

The Democrats were politically "cagey" enough, however, to force a roll call on engrossment of the budget. As the Democrats were recorded on the roll call against its passage, the expenditure program may make excellent campaign material for them in 1942.

Public Safety

The gigantic biennial budget does not end spending possibilities. Various Beacon Hill officials anticipate that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the group organized for civilian defense, will later seek further funds. The present budget includes $510,000 for the Committee.

President Roosevelt's declaration of an unlimited national emergency, it is understood, has started Committee leaders thinking in terms of a new request for additional funds.

Other money-spending plans still to be disposed of are the Governor's East Boston airport development proposals, a strongly supported drive for new State pier facilities in Boston, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $19,400,000 central artery program to relieve Boston's traffic congestion.

The airport program may run into $10,000,000, while the pier proposal involves $5,000,000 or more. While the airport project is given a fair chance of success, the pier bill and the central artery measure are reported slated for defeat.

The Legislative Committee on Cities, which has the artery bill before it, will meet on Wednesday. It is expected that the Committee will take final action on the measure at that time unless the drive to substitute an engineering study proposal gains strong support. The committee, it is reported, still stands 8 to 6 in favor of the project, although the majority of the Legislature itself is understood to be lined up against the program. The national defense emergency has been used as an effective argument against the artery construction at this time.

Edgar M. Mills

Senate Opens Debate Over State Budget

The Massachusetts Senate today began consideration of the $183,856,545 biennial State budget adopted last week by the House of Representatives.

A total of 157 of the more than 900 budget items were challenged by Senate members yesterday when the measure was read through. Not all of these items, however, will be debated by Senate members, inasmuch as most of the challenges were voiced for the purpose of obtaining more information.

The Democratic minority members indicated their chief battle will concern the proposed $500,000 emergency fund for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to use in 1942 to finance emergency needs. The minority group plans to insist that the fund be postponed until the supplementary budget is considered in the last hours of the 1941 session.

Republican leaders hope to complete Senate action by Wednesday night so that the appropriation bill may be sent to the Governor for his signature this week. Last week the House approved the budget after two days of debate.

Donald to Head Red Cross Drive

Malcolm Donald, Boston attorney, will be chairman of the 1941-42 Roll Call of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, it is announced by Joseph R. Hamlen, chapter chairman.

According to present plans, the Roll Call will begin as usual on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and continue through the month, Mr. Donald said. In view of present conditions, he called for a "Roll Call greatly increased over that of last year."

The new chairman is a member of the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Ships and Sailormen—Professor A. Bertram DeMille. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; English Instruction and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Rhythmic Melodies; Popular Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'acte"; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero with Orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythm & Melodies; "Viennese Serenade."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Silver Tones; United China Relief Variety Program.

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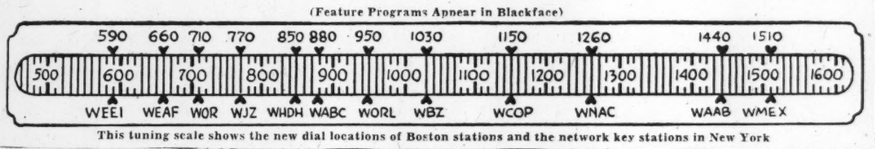
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	ball game	Sports and music
3:30 Food talk; music...	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	ball game	Sports and music
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15 Concert orchestra .	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"...	ball game	"Melody Mirror"...
4:30 "Bess Johnson"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"...	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Novachord solos...
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	ball game	"Comic Page Club"...
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	Children's story...	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Meet the Band"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News"...	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music; weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Rev. Dan. A. Poling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	Wm. Knudsen; others..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Oleander Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama...	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch...	"Concert Miniatures"...	"Here's Morgan"	Variety program
7:45 "Second Husband"...	"This Man's Army"...	"Confidentially Yours"...	Woody Herman's Orch...	Housing talk
8:00 "Court of Missing	United China Relief:	Ray Block's Orchestra:	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heirs": drama	program by juveniles...	vocalists; chorus	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Desi Arnaz's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; News	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama	Desi Arnaz's Orchestra
9:00 "We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Lang Thompson's Orch	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30 John G. Winant;	News—Here and Abroad	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 Ernest Bevin	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Molly": music	Morton Gould's Orch	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News
10:15 Bob Hannon, songs	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	guests; orchestra	"Defense Reporter"	"Dance Digest"
10:30 "United We Stand":	'United We Stand': Secy.	'College Humor': variety;	'United We Stand': Secy.	"Dance Digest"
10:45 Sec. Knox; others	Knox; General Marshal	soloists; orchestra	Knox; General Marshal	"Dance Digest"
11:00 News; Weather ...	News; music	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather...	Del Courtney's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; records ...	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Ray. Scott's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Leonard Keller's Orch	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News...	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Talk; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"...	News Service	
7:45 News; weather ...	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe...	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news...	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue" ...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs...	News; "As You Like It"...	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": drama....	Concert Internationale..	Choir Loft: organ	Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Talk; Organ recital....	Kathryn Turney Garten.	Up"; orchestra
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Fashion talk .....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"..	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club ...	Studio Speaker .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children"...	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair ...	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Road of Life"...	U. S. Army Highlights..	You"
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"Mary Marlin"	News	Beauty Hints .....
11:15 "Martha Webster" ..	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest" .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl....	"Lone Journey"; drama.	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Ann Nigro, pianist.....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs...	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program ..	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour; talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program ..	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 "Woman in White" ..	N. E. Agricultural news.	"As the Twig Is Bent" .	"Edith Adams' Future".	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air" ...	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs...
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystery Man"...	Sport comment	Concert orchestra .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros": sketch..	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Accordiana"	David Williams, songs...
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	"Midstream"; sketch..	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves - St.	Sports and music .....
3:15 Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch....	Louis Cardinals base-	Sports and music .....
3:30 Network speaker ..	John's Other Wife; sk...	"The Guiding Light"...	ball game; Jim Britt,	Sports and music .....
3:45 News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	announcer	Sports and music .....
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Braves - St.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 Sewing Contest	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Louis Cardinals base-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	ball game; Jim Britt,	John Kiley, organist....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or...	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown".	announcer	Comic Page Club .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News,	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports.....	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30 News Review	Baseball scores; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon ..
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today"; drama..
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen; sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News .....
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	Shirley Sadler, songs...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Variety program .....
7:45 comedy drama	"Out of the Blue".....	"Concert Miniatures"...	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Variety program .....
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	'Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15 ward G. Robinson.	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news....	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:45 dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Serenade in Tango Time.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	"Meet the Band"	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Talk, John Steele.....	Album .....
9:30 Baker; Portland	News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney"	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra ..	Ted Steele's Orchestra...	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Album .....
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News .....
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	Dramatization	"Show Boat" .....
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Harold Stokes Pre-	"Show Boat" .....
10:45 News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	sents"; musical program	"Show Boat"
11:00 Weather; "Master	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Carl Losch's Orchestra..	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30 Adm. H. R. Stark..	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or..	"Day's End"; music ....
11:45 Bobby Byrnes' Or..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Everett Hoagland's Or..	"Day's End"; News ....

School Budget Of $15,449,463 Goes to Tobin

The 1941 budget of the Boston Public Schools was presented to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for approval today, following action of the School Committee in lopping $130,000 from earlier estimates to bring the total appropriations to $15,449,463. Signature by the Mayor is expected.

The Committee's action last night followed a conference with Mayor Tobin last week in which the Mayor urged the Committeemen to achieve further economies in the interest of reducing Boston's 1941 tax rate.

The 1941 budget as revised by the Committee is $213,029 less than last year's, a reduction eqiuvalent to about 16 cents in the tax rate.

The Board of School Superintendents today was studying a proposal of Committeeman Clement A. Norton that the public high schools of Boston compress their four-year curriculum into three years for the duration of the national emergency, in accordance with the plan being worked out for a number of American colleges.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 4

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m. WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m. WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m. WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.68 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—"The News." GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour"; Commentary by Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19. m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Six Transylvanian Folk Songs; News in English; Light Music; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report; News in English. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Scots Abroad." Talk by John R. Allan. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Detention Camps Get Seamen Group

German and Italian seamen from the German tanker Pauline Friederich, and Italian freighter Dino, held at the Immigration station, East Boston, since those vessels were seized by the United States about two months ago, have been sent to mid-west "camps" by Immigration authorities at Boston.

Ten officers and crew members from the German vessel are still held at East Cambridge jail, however, awaiting trial on charges of sabotage.

Those sent inland included eight Germans who went to Fort Bismarck, North Dakota, and 30 officers and crew members of the Italian freighter who went to Camp Missoula, Montana.

While deportation proceedings are still pending against the men, it is expected that they will remain at the interior points until the end of the war.

Honors Planned For Star Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., June 3—Combining the annual inspection ceremonies with a reception for Mrs. Ella M. Fraser, recently elected Associate Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Puritan Chapter, No. 54, Order of the Eastern Star, meets at the Lowell Masonic Temple tonight.

Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, is making the inspection, and she will be accompanied by a suite of prominent Grand Officers, both present and past.

A banquet opens the evening's activities, followed by the meeting, inspection, and reception for Mrs. Fraser, a Past Matron of that Chapter, and her marshal, Miss Gladys Bixby, Past Matron of Puritan Chapter.

U. S. Declared Meeting Germany's Largest Output of Airplane Engines

More Cheese Is Proposed By Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 3—With the national market cut off from imported cheese products because of war conditions, Vermont dairymen are turning their attention to the possibility of developing this as a new outlet for their milk surpluses. Although always a big dairy State, Vermont has concentrated largely on the sale of fluid milk and cream instead of manufactured products.

For many years past the surplus question has been a troublesome one and not until Federal control and milk marketing pools were established in the Boston and New York markets, in recent years, was any measure of stability provided for the Vermont dairymen.

Several typical Vermont cheeses have been popular on the national market for many years but the distribution was spotty and in most instances sales were largely concentrated in areas in and adjacent to the New England States and New York. Now, however, manufacturers of cheese are developing new products and pushing the sales of the old, as never before.

One of the State's larger cheese plants in Morrisville has been specializing in baker's cheese.

This plant's daily output is about eight tons. Baker's cheese, for the benefit of the uninitiated, is used in making cheese pies and cheese cakes; delicacies generally unknown throughout most of New England but which has wide sale in the middle and northwest. At present, most of the Morrisville plant's output goes into the New York market. One New York company, which takes a large part of the Vermont plant's product, has more than 4,000 sales outlets in New York State alone.

The Morrisville plant uses 150,000 pounds of skim milk a day in manufacturing Baker's cheese and the growing demand for cheese pies and cakes, during the past few years, promises a still larger use for Vermont milk.

Efforts of the division of markets of the State Department of Agriculture is also gaining results for the old-fashioned American cheddar cheese, which Vermonters have been making for generations. Sale of fancy grades have been reported brisk and many plants which have heretofore attended strictly to the making of this product are now experimenting with new types of cheeses which authorities say may eventually replace many of those formerly imported.

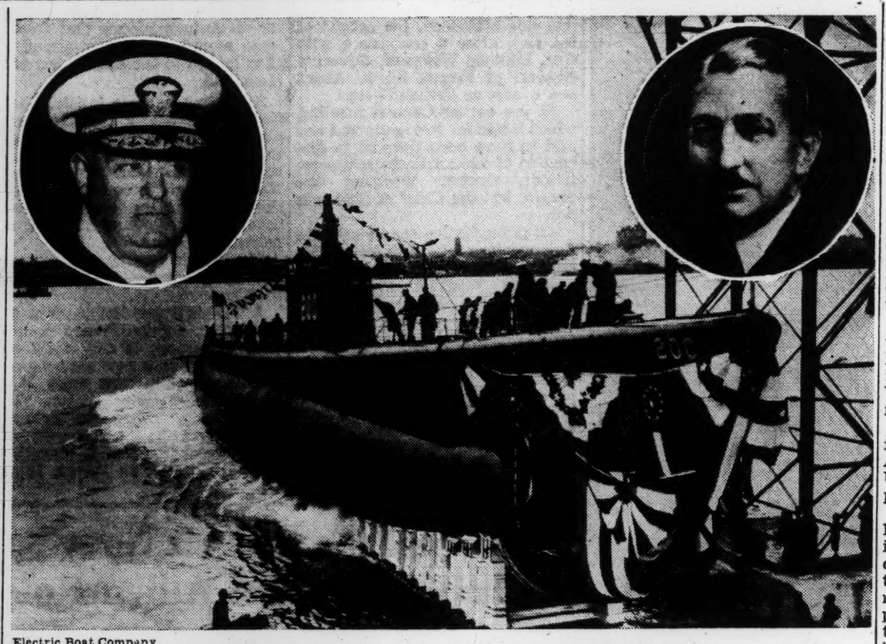
Bus Route Purchased

Purchase of the bus routes of the Frontier Coach Lines, Inc., extending from Burlington to Boston and from Burlington to Springfield, Mass., via Claremont, N. H., by the Vermont Transit Co., Inc., has been formally approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to word received by William S. Appleyard, president of the VTC.

Application for authority to take over the Frontier lines was made by the Vermont Transit Co. last August. Several hearings were held in Burlington, Montpelier and Concord and the State commissions, to which applications were also made, had previously given their approval to the transfer.

The purchase of the Frontier lines will increase the size of the Vermont company about one third, its rapidly growing network of bus lines spreading throughout the three northern New England States and into Massachusetts and New York. The mileage covered by the company's lines will now total slightly over 1,000 miles.

New buses will be put into operation on the Burlington, Boston and Springfield routes which are said to be the most modern development of the motor vehicle manufacturers. Orders were placed last November but delivery has been delayed by defense orders.



Electric Boat Company

Launching a Submarine by Electric Boat Company

A new super-submarine for the United States Navy, said to go further, faster, deeper than subs of any other Nation, is launched in Thames River. Inset left: Admiral C. A. Dunn, Supervisor of Construction for the Navy at the Electric Boat Company, now building 45 subs for Navy. Inset right: O. P. Robinson, General Manager of the big Groton plant upon whose shoulders rests responsibility for early delivery of the underwater craft.

Groton Plant Speeds Work on 45 New 'Subs'

Continued from Page 1

bility, improves navagibility, affords storage space. But the tube's the thing.

Cold Efficiency

The tube is a pipe, and it is filled with pipe. Everywhere you see varying sizes of pipe, and everywhere you see men welding. Submarines are welded, you gather, from stem to stern, inside and outside. There is nothing especially dramatic about the way they are built, except the cold efficiency visible on every side.

The parts are fabricated into pieces in the shed, hoisted by cranes, carried forward to the ways, welded to the sub, and the whole takes form almost before your eyes. Present building times are not divulged, but prior to start of the day and night defense drive it was taking 25 to 33 months to build a sub. Presumably, that period has been considerably shortened. You gather that they are taking to the water at the rate of about one a month.

Everything is hustle and bustle. The noise of air hammers, the hiss of the welder's torch, the screech of the cranes combine into a not unpleasant cacophony that heightens the sense of speed, of something being rushed to completion.

This impression carries over into the Administration Building where clerks and typists struggle to keep abreast of the "paper work," much of it occasioned by Washington. But this impression of pell mell haste ends at Captain Cable's door.

A secretary tells you the Captain is taking a little nap after lunch. Here is a man, you take it, who knows the value of taking time. You say as much, and a worker tells you that Captain Cable's proudest boast is that he never lost one of the ships he commanded, or a man from one of his ships, because he took time to do things right.

A tall, spare, weathered Connecticut Yankee, Captain Cable at 75 is a mellowed engineer-philosopher. Unlike his old-time competitor, Simon Lake, he sees the submarine only as a military tool, having no peacetime commercial value.

He has long since abandoned the theory he once heard expressed to Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross—that submarines were so dangerous their mere presence would frighten off any potential enemy.

The world, he knows today, isn't like that. It doesn't scare easily. But while the world may look bad, the current situation is only a temporary phase. Things will be better. His sharp eyes emphasize that. Of the multitude of questioning businessmen, fearful of what may follow all this defense effort, Captain Cable, even though engaged in a purely war industry, stands as a rock.

"We are coming out of it stronger than ever," he declares, "don't sell America short."

Raised on a Connecticut farm, he studied electrical engineering, got a job with a Philadelphia electric concern. One of the customers of this concern was a certain John P. Holland, a New Jersey school teacher, who had come from Ireland 20 years earlier, and who ate, slept and talked nothing but submarines. Holland had kissed the Blarney Stone; he persuaded the Fenians to finance him in building a submarine with which he promised to sink the entire British fleet.

He built two submarines for the Irish. Both boats worked, but they hardly were fitted to take on such a tremendous task. Both subs are museum pieces down in Holland's old home town of Paterson today.

Holland's third sub was built on a $150,000 appropriation from the U. S. Navy, but it was a failure, because, he claimed, the Navy insisted it must be propelled by steam. The fourth, the famous Holland, is where Frank Cable comes in.

The Holland was powered by a small gasoline engine, and had electric batteries and motor for under surface propulsion. It was a success, but a valve had been accidentally left open and the ship sank at her berth. Holland got it back up, but he appealed to the Philadelphia concern to send somebody down to try and save the electrical apparatus that had been immersed in salt water.

Frank Cable was the expert. He did the job, easily, and the inventor, pressed financially, facing defeat, was so grateful for this service he wanted to do something handsome for the young electrical engineer.

"Let me take you for a ride in the Holland," proposed the inventor, the highest favor he could confer.

"No sir!" exclaimed Cable, "You couldn't pay me to go down in that thing."

But there is something about submarines. When Holland, a few days later, started talking salaries, and made a strong case for the young electrical man to join in making submarines, the offer was accepted.

The Navy had conducted several competitions for submarine plans. Holland had won them all. Finally, the Navy decided on actual tests. Simon Lake entered his latest ship. The trials were held off Newport. Naval attaches from most of the Governments of the world were present. The Holland, with Frank Cable commanding, won easily. The boat was accepted by the U. S. Navy.

There followed years of success. Trials in the Gulf of Finland for the Russians, again against Lake's boat. Years of building subs for the Russians; years of building them and training crews for the Japanese.

Then, came 1914 and the unleashing of the German Unterseeboots. The submarine as an attack weapon came into its own.

The submarine of 1941 has, of course, come a long ways from 1897. The Holland was 53 feet long, 10½ feet in diameter at its widest point, powered by a 45-horsepower engine. Captain Cable looks out of his windows today at sleek craft which can cruise 15,000 miles, go anywhere the fleet goes, submerge 250 and more feet, go at least 17 knots on the surface and 10 under.

Shoe Fair Forecasts Big Year

In spite of the fact that shoe prices may be up this fall because of higher labor and material costs, officials at the 22nd annual Boston Shoe Fair now in progress at the Hotel Statler and the Parker House anticipate one of the biggest production years in the industry.

It is with good reason that they look forward to this increased business, it was pointed out, since production is already running 10 per cent ahead of last year, and retail sales are reported up 12 per cent over a year ago.

The Fair, which is conducted by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, opened yesterday for a four-day showing, with nearly 500 exhibitors displaying their latest footwear in both hotels.

The probable price increase will be due to wage increases given New England shoe workers amounting to about 10 per cent, and to higher leather and other material costs, according to Maxwell Field, Show Manager, and Secretary of the Association.

Flatly denying that the manufacture of service shoes for the army will in any way affect the industry or cause any shortage in leather for some time to come, Mr. Maxwell disclosed that the shoe production for the army is less than 4 per cent of the total men's shoe output for the country.

"The demand is so small compared to our total business," he said, "that we could easily give the army all the shoes they want and still take care of our regular consumer demand."

The 2,500 buyers and manufacturers who have come from all parts of New England to attend the Fair and order their fall stock have found many new style trends in evidence.

For women, as well as for men, the accent is on the military note. Smart boots for men will come in the army browns, and softer leather will assure comfort as a dominant feature of this type of boot.

Women will be wearing more smooth leather shoes this fall, in calf and kid. The military accent will be in lower heels, in buckles and straps, and small, rounded toes. Bows and embroidery will decorate the more dressy shoes, with the ever-popular black suede much in evidence.

Blues and browns will predominate in colors, and there'll be a lot of trim in alligator and reptile. Shoes will be cut out at the sides, but style prophets at the Fair predicted that there will be very few open backs.

'Now, Isn't That a Pretty Shoe?'

By a Staff Photographer

A Footnote on Shoe Style

Miss Willetta Thurston, model at the Boston Shoe Fair now being held at the Hotel Statler and the Parker House through Thursday, exhibits two of the latest fall models. She is wearing a brown, gore stepin with military heel, and holding a brown suede model with alligator trim and monk strap.

Yugoslav Ship Captain Gets U. S. Release

Detaining orders confining Capt. Radovan Popovic of the Yugoslav freighter Bor, anchored in Boston Harbor, to his ship were revoked today when the Captain signified his willingness to take the vessel to Halifax.

Announcement of the release of the skipper was made in hearings in the Federal District Court this morning on the petitions of 16 Yugoslavian seamen similarly confined, who also seek release.

The seamen, however, have refused to accept berths on the Bor, Alfred G. Malagodi, Assistant United States Attorney, said in opposing the release.

The seamen were confined following a hearing by immigration inspectors. Ordinarily given 60 days in which to reship "foreign," the seamen were found to have made no preparations for reshipping. According to Mr. Malagodi, there is little possibility they will be able to obtain new berths.

The seamen are willing to ship anywhere in the Western Hemisphere or Africa, said Thomas H. Walsh, their attorney.

Attacking the action of immigration officials in detaining the sailors, Mr. Walsh said the refusal of the men to go to Halifax is not evidence of bad faith or of intent to abandon their occupation as seamen. There is plenty of opportunity for reshipping, he added.

Although immigration officials have offered to take the sailors to New York or other ports under guard, the sailors object to being placed in custody, said Mr. Walsh.

Judge Hugh D. McLellan, who heard the argument, indicated he would deny the petition, but said he would file memoranda later today.

John F. Mulcahey, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, who attended the court hearing, announced after the session that Washington regarded the situation as "serious."

Instructions received from the capital, he said, complain of the "large number of alien seamen who are refusing for one reason or another to continue on vessels on which they have been employed."

N. E. Army Posts Chaplains Holding Conference in Hub

Approximately 75 chaplains from New England army posts convened at the Hotel Bellevue today for a two-day conference on the problems and the purposes of their work.

Chaplain Kenneth C. MacArthur, of the 26th Division stationed at Camp Edwards, told his colleagues that the activities of the Chaplain are breaking down "little walls of partitions among various religious groups and also between the army and civilians."

Addressing the gathering on "Community Co-operation" Chaplain MacArthur outlined the various needs of co-operation between civilian agencies and Camp Edwards religious personnel in supplying the spiritual needs of the soldiers. He emphasized the importance of building morale and of bringing soldiers into contact with good families and in this conection stressed the value of musical programs and other recreational pursuits.

The need of "getting down among the men" to avoid becoming "isolated" with the officers was stressed by Chaplain Daniel J. Lynch, also of the 26th Division. Chaplain Lynch spoke on the Chaplain's equipment in the camp and on the field.

Maj. William F. Nee, Press Relations Officer for the First Corps Area, urged the Chaplains to have faith in newspapermen and to take advantage of press facilities.

The conference is being held to further acquaint the Chaplains, some of whom are relatively new, with the aims and facilities of their work and to promote exchange of ideas. The group decided today to set up a committee to receive suggestions and to make recommendations from the various subjects being discussed at the conference.

Army Transport Arrives in Boston

Arrival of the Army transport Kent at the Army Base, South Boston, this morning—less than 24 hours after cancellation of the First Division's departure for the Caribbean—caused considerable speculation along the waterfront today.

Officials of the First Corps Area cleared up the mystery by disclosing that the recently commissioned ship would be used by the 26th Division in practice landings on Cape Cod. Tents were taken aboard for use by the troops after landing.

The Kent was formerly of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company and went aground in Buzzards Bay earlier this year while making its last run from Boston to Norfolk before being turned over to the Federal Government.

Birth Control Opposed

The Massachusetts Senate, by a 14-to-17 roll call vote, today opposed legislation of birth control. Late yesterday, the House took a similar stand on a vote of 77 to 133.

U. S. Seen as Soon Outstripping Germany in Plane Production

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., June 3—Enough airplane engines to equal the largest number Germany is putting into its fighting planes are rolling off the lines of America's existing aircraft factories today.

This is a conservative statement which evolved here when a group of American correspondents back from the war front sat down to analyze America's present and future airplane production, in relation to that of Hitler's Reich, with the men who are building up the democracies' arsenal.

German industry is known to be supplying Hitler's armies with somewhere in the vicinity of 2,000 combat planes a month—not more and probably less. This means an output from German aircraft-engine factories of about 3,000,000 horsepower a month.

Product Jumping

Here in the expanding plants of Prass & Whitney alone, production is already today at about 1,400,000 horsepower per month in engines. Wright is now producing the same amount, and Allison is up to about half a million, giving a total of 3,300,000. But this is only the beginning of what America is headed for. These same plants will be turning out 5,000,000 horsepower every month by not later than mid-summer 1942. And before they have reached this figure, new plants being built by automobile companies under licenses from these manufacturers will have come into production with a goal of another 5,000,000 which they should have reached by the same date—midsummer 1942, or a grand total of 10,000,000 horsepower to drive allied planes against Hitler's forces.

Will Expand

Nazi air power undoubtedly will have been expanded by that time. But the best estimate of the probable ceiling for some time to come of German aircraft industry is about 3,000 combat planes a month. Measuring this in terms of engine horsepower means about 5,000,000 a month or roughly what the existing airplane engine factories here will be producing in the not too distant future.

Stated differently, German horsepower production is estimated conservatively at not over 4,000,000 monthly today with a ceiling of about 5,000,000. American production is over 3,000,000 already with a planned ceiling in sight and under construction of 10,000,000.

This roughly is the response of American airplane engine producers to the contention that America can never equal or surpass Germany's air power. This is only part of the picture.

There is the production of planes itself to consider. But until recently, engine production was behind plane production and is only now beginning to keep abreast, so that what these engine factories are turning off the line is a more accurate measure of America's arms progress than plane production.

It means American engine production is already ahead of what Hitler is presumably obtaining from his factories and has a ceiling at least double what he is expected to be able to achieve.

This is no pipe dream and no contribution to idle optimism. With the approval of the Army and Navy, this group of correspondents who know from personal experience something of the power of Hitler's luftwaffe—some have lived under its pounding of Britain and the writer has seen it functioning from inside Germany—spent this morning seeing for themselves.

They went through the heavily guarded 1,600,000 square feet of floor space of the Pratt Whitney plant seeing things which Hitler's agents would probably give a great deal to be able to see. They saw the raw castings come in from more than 400 sub-contractors, the shadow plant system functioning in America today—and watched those castings through every process of tooling and polishing into mighty finished engines which can drive a new American fighter at over 400 miles an hour.

They saw mighty experimental motors in huge wind tunnels in what they call here the dinosaur room because the giants they test out there are as much greater than standard existing engins as a dinosaur is greater than a horse. They saw the present standard models capable of the 400-mile speed being tested for 10 gruelling hours under conditions never equalled except perhaps in actual combat for a few brief minutes. Every one goes through this process, is torn down, inspected and reassembled before it starts on its way either to embattled Britain or America's rapidly expanding air armada.

The future has its problems. Eugene E. Wilson, President, and Frederick B. Rentschler, Board Chairman of United Aircraft, congratulate themselves that the much feared machine tool hump has been passed successfully but they see serious danger of raw material shortage ahead. They know that it could keep their industry from reaching its 10,000,000-horsepower monthly goal by next July. But if it does hold them short of this goal, it won't be by much. The trouble is that new tank artillery and equipment plants will all come into production at about the same time. But perhaps this danger can be overcome as successfully as the machine tool hump has already been passed.

Whatever the future, it is obvious here today that America's industrial machine is coming up to its responsibilities and its capabilities in a way which provides the most heartening sight this correspondent has seen since he left the realm of the shadow of Naziism.

Gasless Sundays Seen Doubtful By Mrs. Roosevelt

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said here that she did not believe "we will have gasless Sundays now."

The wife of the President was answering a newsman's query for comment on recent suggestions of gasless Sundays as a fuel conservation measure.

She did not elaborate on the statement, but told her press conference:

"Gasless Sundays and less rapid driving at night, however, not only will save gas and rubber but will conserve a number of human lives."

She remained here last night after making an address at a hospital benefit.

Boston Towboat Wages Increased

Sixty-five members of the crews of tugboats of the Boston Towboat Co., comprising the unlicensed personnel, benefit by a new working agreement negotiated between the company and representatives of the National Maritime Union.

Wage increases and an extra week's vacation—making two weeks with pay—are provided by the agreement, now ready for signing, which replaces one that expired June 1. Overtime pay is to start immediately upon completion of the regular working period.

Ely Urges Milk Board Elimination

Joseph B. Ely, who in 1934 as Governor of Massachusetts signed the bill originally establishing the State Milk Control Board, today urged elimination of the Board.

At a public hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means he charged that the Board has functioned chiefly to protect large milk producers and that the Board has "used its power to protect a monopoly of glass bottle makers." Such actions, he added, resulted in reversal of his position regarding the Board.

The former Governor told the Committee that "production of milk is now controlled by the Federal Government and there is no need for a State agency which is primarily concerned with protecting the large milk distributors at the expense of the public. Consumers have a right to be heard in the operation of this law, but actually it is controlled by these milk dealers. The farmers get a little protection, the dealers too much. The best thing to do is to throw the whole thing out the window."

Mr. Ely launched a severe attack upon the Board for establishing a one cent price differential between milk sold in glass bottles and milk sold in paper containers.

He urged the Committee to prohibit the Board from establishing rules regulating type of milk containers, if the Committee approves the bill to give the Board permanent status. Furthermore, he demanded that the Legislature eliminate the board's power to fix retail prices.

Regarding milk containers, Mr. Ely stated, "The glass bottle people have a lobby and they so draw the rules and regulations of the Board that the glass bottle has a monopoly. People making other types of containers should have a chance to break into the market."

Mr. Ely pointed out that last August the Board decided to eliminate the one-cent-a-quart mandatory price-increase for milk sold in paper containers, but the order was withdrawn before the effective date of Jan. 1.

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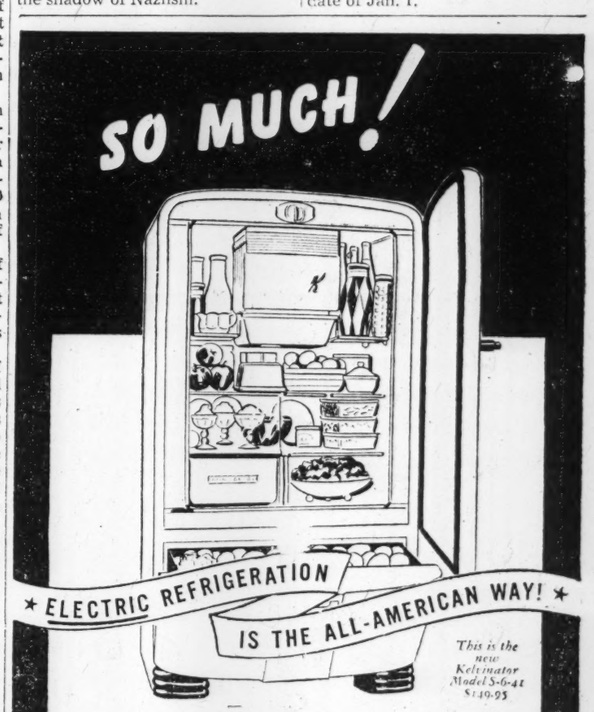

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Battle of Syria Nears As Nazis Land Troops

By the Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey, June 2 (Delayed) (AP) — A dozen freighters flying swastika flags have been assigned to carry German troops and heavy military equipment from Rumanian ports to French Syria, it was reported here today, following up the landing of 500 men at Latakia last Thursday.

Sailing from the German-occupied stronghold of Constanta on the Black Sea, the ships were expected to stop briefly at Rhodes, in the Italian Dodecanese Islands, and continue by night to Latakia and Tripoli in an effort to thwart the British Blockade.

Tuesday, June 3

A Nazi-British battle for control of strategic Syria—possible gateway for a Nazi thrust into Iraq and the entire Middle East—appeared to be developing rapidly as the following events took shape:

1. A motorized Nazi detachment of more than 500 men fitted for desert fighting—including armored cars and mobile field guns—was reported in Ankara, Turkey, to have been landed by sea at the Syrian port of Latakia.

2. Britain's War Cabinet was seen as about to declare Syria an enemy-occupied territory, opening the country to full-scale British attack.

3. British women and children on the island of Cyprus—possible object of German attack en route to Syria — were evacuated from coastal cities to the hills, and defenses on the island rushed to completion.

4. German radio reports heard in New York stated that heavy fighting had been proceeding for the past three days between Arab Nationalists and British forces around Abouth, in Trans-Jordan, British Middle East mandate.

5. The French High Commissioner for Syria proclaimed a state of siege for Eastern Syria, a German radio report stated.

Germans Land

The landing of German land troops in Syria, reported in a delayed dispatch from Turkey, was said to have taken place on May 29.

In Berlin and Vichy officials denied the reported landing. At Beirut, Syria, French High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz declared untrue British radio reports that French regiments were being progressively replaced by German troops.

Representatives of a neutral power said they had confirmed reports that the landing party brought armored cars and mobile field guns. The Nazis apparently came ashore from steamers believed to have run the British blockade from the Italian Dodecanese Islands, it was said.

At Latakia, where they were only 70 miles from Britain's big eastern Mediterranean island stronghold of Cyprus, the Nazis were reported to have been met by German staff officers who entered Syria in advance to organize air bases.

The soldiers were described as wearing tropical helmets and high boots like those of Lieut. Gen. Erwin Rommel's German North African Corps.

From the little port the Germans were believed to have gone south along a coast road toward Beirut, capital of Lebanon, 100 miles away, it was said.

British sources indicated that news of the landing had been sent at once to the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander of Middle East forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

They pointed out that British naval patrols might find it difficult to intercept ships bringing German reinforcements because the coastwise trip from the Dodecanese to Syria is little more than an overnight voyage.

Quick British military action to meet this new Nazi threat was expected by authoritative observers in London.

British Set to Act

The conviction was expressed in informed quarters that Imperial Forces in the Middle East were poised to strike at Syria to prevent the Nazis from getting a foothold there and also to bolster Turkey, Britain's non-belligerent ally.

With Britain's conceding the Mediterranean to be virtually an Axis lake and the dangerous turn of events in Syria, British authorities on Cyprus, island bastion standing between Axis-conquered Crete and Syria, began preparing for an anticipated German air assault. British women and children were removed from Cyprus, native families rushed to the hills and ground defenses were placed at the ready.

In addition, the conquest of Crete might be used by the Nazi Führer to show how easily his troops might attack along the whole west end of Turkey.

There was general agreement on the necessity of swift and decisive British action in Asia Minor.

Threat to Fleet

With German bombers able to range easily over two relative narrow stretches of the Mediterranean —100 miles between Sicily and Tunisia, 200 miles between Crete and Libya—observers here believed the British fleet's flexibility has been greatly reduced.

If concentrated in the Eastern Mediterranean to help protect Cyprus and keep the sea lanes to Syria closed, the fleet then probably would be able to do little to prevent the movement of heavy Axis reinforcements to the Italians and Germans in North Africa.

Furthermore, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Middle East armies apparently will have to receive new arms, tanks and planes by the long haul around South Africa or probably directly from the United States.

Meanwhile, Syrian airports known to be used by the Germans again were the targets of the RAF.

While other RAF units covered the British retreat from Crete, the Middle East Air Command announced its bombers yesterday destroyed one Axis plane and damaged several others at Aleppo airdrome.

Germans circulated reports that the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who has long sought to subvert British control of Palestine, had arrived at the rich Mosul oil fields of Northern Iraq to reorganize Iraq resistance to the British.

Britons said the Haifa pipelines from the Mosul fields remained cut. They expressed the belief some German forces still were in the petroleum producing region around Kirkuk, 100 miles southeast.

With Winant at Dominoes

Wide World

American Ambassador Tries Skill at London

John G. Winant, (left) who speaks for the United States at the Court of St. James's and who is now in America to report to President Roosevelt on war conditions in Britain, joins in a game of dominoes with some of the workers living at the Abingdon House which he helped to open recently. Located at the East End of London the hostel houses, feeds, and cares for men who have been bombed out of their homes.

Winant: Britain Needs All-Out Aid of U. S.

Continued from Page 1

ever the air force could be used most effectively, probably over Britain and over Germany.

American pilots and American mechanics available in Britain.

Already, it was learned today, the War Department is allowing experienced American pilots to "resign" in order to fly bombers across the Atlantic. These are likewise being allowed to return to their posts without loss of seniority rankings.

The effect of Ambassador Winant's presence in Washington and his discussions with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the President, is to underline the time element which weighs mightily in all of Mrs. Roosevelt's decisions.

The impact of Mr. Winant's report is that the time is growing constantly shorter in which the United States can act with full effect and that if the British Government and the British people do not visibly see that America intends to make common cause against Nazi aggression, they will find it increasingly hard to stand up under superior bombardment.

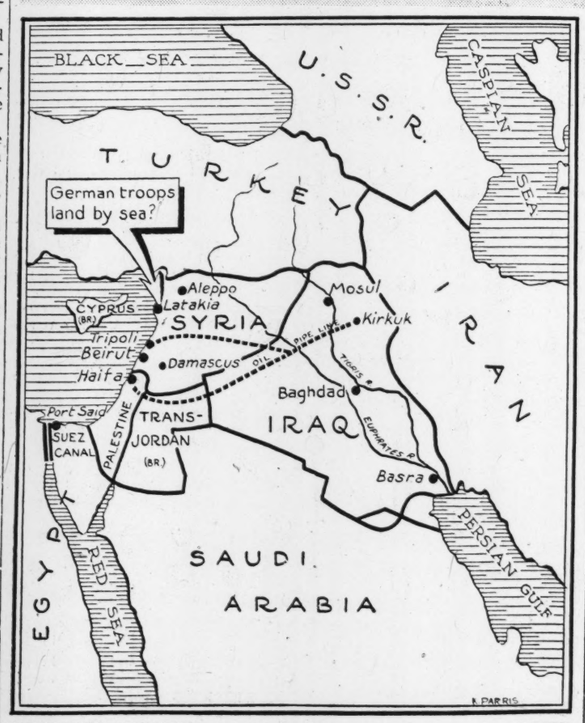
British fighting morale, as Mr. Winant testifies, is made of remarkable stuff, but even that morale, it is pointed out, must rest upon a real faith in victory, a genuine prospect that the time can be foreseen when the Allies will be stronger than their enemies.

With all the documentation which comes from his several months' presence in London and his close association with Winston Churchill and other British leaders, that is the story which the Ambassador is putting on the desk of the President, and this story, together with other high official reports, adds up to the unanimous conclusion that in the candid judgment of the British experts — a judgment known to be shared with high Navy and Army officers here —that this War against "Hitler's attempt at world domination" can only be won if the United States becomes a "fighting ally."'

Before visiting President Roosevelt, Mr. Winant stopped at the State Department this morning for a short chat with Secretary Hull, whom he saw at greater length later today. In response to questions, he said that his report to the President would be "general" rather than detailed.

In summoning both Mr. Knudsen and Admiral King to the White House immediately after his discussion with Ambassador Winant, it appeared evident that Mr. Roosevelt is intent upon further implementing his "all-out" speech of last Tuesday night, both as to galvanizing defense production and as to the fuller use of the Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic.

The Battle in Middle East



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

U. S.-Built Planes Over Desert

Above: Curtiss Tomahawk single seater fighter planes are shown in formation over the desert in the Middle East while searching for the enemy. These 360-mile-an-hour planes are armed with four machine guns and two cannon. Below: Syria looms as the next active theater of war in the Middle East. Germans are reported to have landed at Latakia.

Weygand, Expert on Syria, Talks With Pétain

VICHY, France, June 3 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Pétain called an urgent Cabinet meeting late this afternoon, the second of the day, after a conference with Gen. Maxime Weygand, Governor General of French North Africa and expert on French Syria.

At the earlier Cabinet meeting, which lasted for two hours and was said to have been devoted to discussion of tense French-British relations, General Weygand was present but the Chief of Staff was not.

An authoritative source said the Commander of the only formidable French Army left intact after the armistice reported to Marshal Pétain "on the situation in Africa," where British bombers have recently attacked ships in the French Tunisian harbor of Sfax.

It was cited as significant, too, that General Weygand, who commanded French troops in the Near East at the beginning of the war with Germany, was regarded as a specialist on Syrian problems.

[The dispatch made no direct mention of reports from London that the British might be planning to send forces into Syria, or on Ankara reports that German motorized infantry already had landed at the Syrian port of Latakia.]

Some sources here insisted that General Weygand's trip had been planned for several weeks and that the most obvious subjects discussed between the General and Marshal Pétain were the status of French North African defenses and colonial food supplies for metropolitan France.

The North African commander arrived yesterday, unannounced, by plane.

Although it was left to speculation what course France would take in respect to new developments in Syria, a new enunciation of French policy was made May 31 by Vice-Premier Darlan. The Vice-Premier denounced Britain, evidently with the approval of Marshal Pétain, for what he called piratical attacks on French shipping.

Ranging himself squarely on the German side in his exposé of French-British relations, the No. 2 man in the Vichy regime asserted that "even in the improbable case of British victory," or in "a triumphant Anglo-Saxon world, France would be only a dominion of second order."

But, he declared, "it means little if England treats us as a continental Ireland or even as a colony, because I intend to act in such a way that France takes her place as a power in Europe and the world. That means she must participate in construction of the new order.

"That means also she will act to hasten the hours of peace because if British imperialism needs the war to destroy Europe, France needs peace to exist and grow as one of the essential parts of this Europe."

Jews in France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 3 (AP)—The Jewish Commissariat at Paris, formed to administer all laws concerning Jews in France, has been revised to establish greater power.

The Commissariat, headed by Xavier Vallat, will co-ordinate all governmental activities dealing with Jews, as well as direct police in Jewish matters.

All proposals of the Commissariat will be acted upon by the Cabinet as a whole, instead of by Chief of State Marshal Phillipe Pétain alone.

Norway Cuts Proteins In Food for Animals

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, June 3 (AP)—The Norwegian Provisioning Department, in an effort to conserve feed supplies, announced a 30 per cent reduction in proteins for hogs, poultry, and fur-bearing animals.

Proteins were eliminated entirely from foodstuffs approved for horses, cattle, sheep, goats and rabbits, and carbohydrates were forbidden the latter.

Growing Free French Navy Plays Important Allied Role

LONDON, June 3 (CP)—The Free French Navy, one year old this month, has grown in that short time from two warships to a vast fleet of more than 100 vessels, all playing an important role beside units of the hard-pressed Royal Navy in the Allied fleet against the Axis.

Recruiting has been so satisfactory that the Free French Navy has been able to man vessels originally designed for use of the Royal Navy. They have French crews and French names. French warships now in commission include the Triomphant, one of the world's largest and fastest destroyers; the submarine cruiser Surcouf, the submarine Minerve, the coastal minesweeper Melpomene, the torpedo boat Bouclier, the minesweepers Chevreuil and Moqueuse, the dispatch vessels Arras, Amiens, and Apinal, as well as eight submarine chasers and a group of fast launches.

There are Free French warships in Massaua, Eritrea; Aden, South Africa, Equatorial Africa, Iceland, the North Sea, off the English coasts, and in the Atlantic.

The Surcouf, one of the world's largest submarines, recently was off the coast of Canada, presumably doing convoy work. The Minerve sank a large tanker off Norway, the Leopard had a successful engagement with a Nazi submarine in the open sea, the Chausseur 41 shot down an enemy aircraft, the Commandant Domine launched a night attack against a submarine off the Canary Islands and, according to a signal from the Commodore, saved the convoy it was escorting.

Many Sailors Rescued

Several hundred Allied merchant sailors have been rescued by Free French units.

Only two losses have been suffered. The 350-ton transport vessel Poulmic was sunk by an enemy mine Nov. 7, 1940, and the Narval was lost with all hands last December in an action against Italian vessels of the Tunisian coast.

The fleet came into being June 28, 1940, at Gibraltar, where two French naval units took refuge after the collapse of France. Inspired by the determination of their crews to continue the struggle against the Nazis, Admiral Emile Muselier flew to London from Gibraltar and placed himself under the orders of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces.

Gen. de Gaulle entrusted Admiral Muselier with the command of the Navy and Air Force, but apart from the two men-o'-war at Gibraltar he had no other armed vessels at his disposal. It was not until a few months later that he learned the submarine Narval, now sunk, at Malta, and the minelaying submarine Rubis, in the North Sea, were carrrying on the fight.

Famous Telegram

It was the captain of the Narval who sent the famous telegram to the entire fleet after the armistice was signed: "Treachery all along the line. Am heading for a British port." He went to Malta.

The Rubis, after a brilliant campaign in the North Sea, decided to rally to Admiral Muselier. The captain was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order on July 19, 1940, for outstanding service which resulted in the destruction of several German vessels. He is considered by British authorities to be one of the foremost specialists at present in action.

On July 1, Admiral Muselier issued his first order of the day, which instructed "French warships, merchant vessels, and Air Force to go without delay to the nearest Free French or Allied base with a view to immediate operations against the enemy."

Four days later, after a conference at the Admiralty, an antiaircraft battery was set up aboard the 22,189-ton battleship Courbet, which had come over to Britain's side, and a battalion of marines was organized. On July 6, during a visit to Portsmouth, crews of the submarines Orion and Ondine joined the Free French almost to a man.

Courbet Manned

The next day more than 300 sailors of the French Navy arrived in London and with a group a merchant sailors and fishermen from the island of Sein, the Courbet was manned as a depot ship, antiaircraft battery, and naval school. A few days later the Courbet shot down its first enemy aircraft as a unit of the Free French forcees.

Subsequently, the Free French were able to man in turn the 630-ton minesweepers Commandant Duboc and Commandant Domine, the Vaillant and Viking, and the sloop Savorgnan de Brazza. These vessels were detailed to escort troop convoys to strategic points in Free French forces.

At the same time, the General Staff of the Free French Navy was established in London and set about solving problems of organization.

The naval school aboard the Courbet was transferred to the 965-ton survey vessel President Tissier and the sailing ships Etoile and Belle Poule, both 227 tons. Specialized schools also have been organized, with the help of the British Admiralty, as well as a junior naval training school. Initial training of youthful recruits from all parts of the world is given in a camp on land.

British Bomber Crash Suspicious

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 3 (AP)—The unexplained performance of a $250,000 British Liberator bomber that sideslipped into San Diego Bay, causing fatalities to four aviation experts, aroused some suspicion today of sabotage.

Federal Bureau of Investigation and company agents, investigating the crash, awaited salvaging of additional pieces of wreckage for examination.

Failure of the controls apparently caused the crash yesterday of the great camouflaged ship, of the type used by the British to bomb Berlin.

Observers said the bomber took off from Lindbergh Field easily enough and climbed swiftly. Then it suddenly slipped sideways into the bay.

A spokesman for the Consolidated Aircraft Company said "evidences of sabotage" had been discovered, but neither he nor FBI men would discuss the matter further.

British Purchasing Agent F. C. Cooper said sabotage was a possibility as the craft was about ready to be turned over to the British. It was powered with four motors and had a bombing range of 3,000 miles.

Some Cargo Ships Aircraft Carriers

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A member of the Maritime Commission told a Senate Committee investigating the defense program today that "a number" of the Commission's new cargo vessels had been converted into aircraft carriers for the Navy.

The statement was made by John J. Dempsey, Commission member, in response to questions by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York about the Government's shipbuilding program.

Observing that the cargo ships had been designed with a view to conversion to naval use if desired, Mr. Dempsey told the committee that "some cargo ships have already been converted into airplane carriers."

In response to a question he said that the Commission was looking into the possibility of ship construction on the Great Lakes. It was believed, he said, that hulls would be laid there and towed to New Orleans for completion.

How Iraq Fell

LONDON, June 3 (CP) — The British Broadcasting Corporation told today how the Lord Mayor of Baghdad delivered the coup de grâce to the revolt of the rebel government of Raschid Ali el Gailana and ended the month long fighting with Britain. The fighting ended June 1 under terms of an armistice.

"When Raschid Ali fled the country with most of his ministers he left Baghdad under the command of one of his extremists," the BBC said. "The Lord Mayor then acted swiftly.

"With the approval of a 'committee of notables' he turned the extremist leader out, took control himself, and then invited the legal Regent (the Emir Abdullah Illah) back to the capital. Then armistice negotiations with the British followed."

The BBC added that "thanks to the Lord Mayor's energetic leadership and example the city remained calm and was spared needless bloodshed and the loyal mass of the population was able to welcome back their regent in the way they wished."

Britons Say German Methods In Crete Would Fail in Channel

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 3 (AP)—Some of the British Navy officers who directed the removal of more than 15,000 British Imperial and Greek troops from Crete expressed the opinion today that Germany must, on the basis of what happened on the island, devise other means of invasion before attempting to invade Great Britain.

Nazi efforts to land sea-borne troops failed, the officers said, in spite of the fact that Britain's nearest naval base was more than 400 miles from Eastern Crete.

British warships broke up every large-scale effort by the Germans to send transports and countless fishing boats loaded with soldiers from the Greek mainland to the island. Even with complete mastery of the air, the Germans failed to provide the protection necessary to land men and supplies, the officers said.

It was estimated reliably here that about 20,000 Germans were drowned when ships carrying them were smashed. One convoy alone was said to have gone down carrying about 10,000 men, and scores of fishing boats each loaded with at least 100 Germans were destroyed during the past fortnight in operations around Crete.

A steady stream of men poured into this country aboard cruisers and destroyers. One squadron landed 4,000 men; another, the Australian cruiser Perth, brought nearly 6,000.

The Perth had embarked 1,200 soldiers in Southern Crete the night of May 29. The captain told this story:

"We moved in after nightfall and put three gangways down and got 800 aboard in the first hour.

"These soldiers, many of them wounded, reached the embarkation point after long, hard trekking across Cretan mountains, hiding in caves, gullies, shrubbery or anywhere they could to try to escape the constant hail of Nazi bombs. Some soldiers literally had to crawl all the way to the coast for 72 hours, while some rearguard units tried to hold off the Nazi Army until the embarkation was completed.

"The Germans bombed everything that moved."

Gliders Grounded

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—British officers returning to North Africa from the Battle of Crete were quoted by the British Broadcasting Company yesterday as saying that Adolf Hitler's "sky troops," landing on the Mediterranean isle at a rate of 5,000 a day, abandoned the use of gliders after 48 hours because of too many crashes.

The London radiocast, heard here by CBS short-wave station, quoted the officers as declaring:

"The Germans still run from a bayonet, even when they are armed with tommy-guns. A whole party of Germans armed with these weapons ran in panic at the sight of a bayonet charge, and one Maori (native troops) charge drove the Germans back a mile.

The German signaling system was extremely good. Short-wave wireless was used, and a code was worked out for Very lights.

"A white light meant: 'We are in position.' A red light: 'Send reinforcements.' The New Zealanders discovered the Very light code and for a long time signaled successfully for German ammunition and supplies. They even signaled for a troop carrier, which was landed successfully and then effectively dealt with."

Armed British Liner Sunk

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Loss of the armed merchant cruiser Salopian, formerly the 10,549-ton liner Shropshire, which operated between England and India, was announced yesterday by the Admiralty.

At the same time the Ministry of Economic Warfare declared the Axis faces a shipping crisis because of British naval action against French ships in the Mediterranean.

Since the beginning of the war and up to May 13, the Axis has lost 3,000,000 tons of shipping, the Ministry said, and "it needs every ship it can lay its hands on in an attempt to solve an acute transport problem.

"Our action against the Axis-controlled shipping in the Mediterranean is, from the Axis point of view, a battle comparable to the Battle of the Atlantic," the commentary said.

The British said it was now proven that when Germany wishes she can control every ton of French shipping in Vichy's hands. Hitherto the British "pursued a policy of great restraint and leniency in hope that French shipping would be used only for the needs of Unoccupied France.

"Only when the fiction of Vichy independence had been blatantly discarded," concluded the Ministy, "both by Vichy and Germany, did we officially take full cognizance of the abuse of French independence by the Axis.

"We know orders for scuttling are issued by the French Admiralty by order of the Armistice Commission. It can clearly be seen that free disposal of France's ports and communication routes by Darlan or Vichy is as illusory as the freedom of Vichy from German control."

Labor Backs 'Total Victory'

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The British Labor Party, using a block-voting system under which delegates cast ballots for all the members they represent, adopted 2,430,000 to 19,000 today at its annual conference a memorandum from its National Executive declaring there could be no peace with Germany without "total victory."

"We declare we can have no part in a policy of accommodation and that the necessary prelude to a just peace is total victory," the memorandum said. "It would be folly and betrayal of those for whom we speak to put any trust in a peace to which Hitler and Mussolini are parties."

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said in a speech opening debate on Britain's war policy that a lasting peace could be established only by the adoption of the principle of collective security.

Europe's trouble has been the disunity of peoples in the face of a common enemy, he declared.

He warned of hard times ahead, but declared:

"We have growing strength and the assurance of victory because forces coming up behind us today are greater than the forces opposed to us."

Emanuel Shinwell, Member of Parliament and critic of Prime Minister Churchill, told the conference that "unless we speedily repair our vessels damaged by enemy action and replace those lost, I doubt whether victory is in sight."

Selectee 6 Months Calls the Army O.K.

FORT CUSTER, Mich. (AP)—The Nation's No. 1 draftee under the Selective Service Act has completed half of his year's service in the Army, and says:

"Take it from me, this Army is O.K."

He is Private James Manning of Forest Park, Ill., who gave up a job as athletic secretary at a high school in Maywood, Ill., last Nov. 18 to accept Army serial number 36,000,001 and become the first selectee.

Manning has gained five pounds, has won promotion to third class specialist (that means more pay), and may leave soon for an officers' training school, where he hopes to win a Second Lieutenant's gold bar before his year is up.

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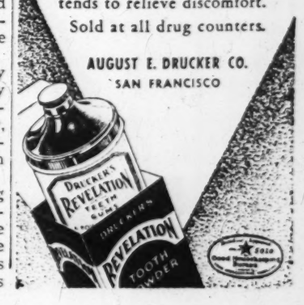

Dutch Report 200 Germans On French West Indian Ship

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The Netherlands Royal Navy formally announced yesterday that a Netherlands warship intercepted the French passenger ship Winnipeg in West Indian waters May 27 and that "when intercepted, she had on board over 200 Germans bound for Martinique."

In a communiqué the Netherlands Royal Navy identified its warship as the Vankinsbergen. With reference to the Germans, it said that "the reason for the presence of these Germans is not at all clear and is now undergoing examination."

[The French Embassy in Washington has said that the Germans on the Winnipeg were en route to South America and that the stop at Martinique had been scheduled as transitory.]

From Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where the vessel was taken, it was reported that 210 Germans, 76 Austrians and 70 unclassified persons have been interned pending investigation. The rest of the 751 passengers crowded onto the 8,379-ton vessel in a 26-day voyage from Marseille to Trinidad, by way of Oran, Algeria, Casablanca, French Morocco, and Dakar are being examined on the vessel.

Two American passengers, Mrs. Antoine Peissel and Mrs. Marcel Lowenstein, returning from Paris with their French husbands, said last week the Winnipeg was intercepted by a shot across her bow.

Many of the German passengers rushed to portholes and cast scraps of torn letters and other papers into the sea. In some cases, they said, even typewriters were thrown overboard.

Authorities indicated that while all of the Germans would be held for questioning, those who produced genuine American visas would be permitted to continue.

Disposal of the vessel was not disclosed.

National Income of Canada Gains 5.2 Per Cent in Month

OTTAWA, June 3 (CP)—National income in Canada during April was $434,700,000, compared with $375,300,000 in April, 1940, and $413,300,000 in March this year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today.

The April figure thus was 15.8 per cent above the figure for the same month a year before and 5.2 per cent over the March, 1941, estimate. Increases were recorded in each major economic division.

Because of a "moderate increase" in the general price level, increases in real income were somewhat less proportionately than in the money income, the report said.

Real income, obtained by adjustment for general price changes, was estimated at $448,600,000 in April compared with $402,300,000 in the same month in 1940. This gave an indicated gain of $46,300,000 or 11.5 per cent.

The advance in real income was about 5 per cent over March, the standing in that month having been $427,800,000.

In the three main economic divisions, increases on a money basis were recorded. The "contribution of commodity producing activities" rose from $201,200,000 in March to $214,900,000 in April, the "commodity handling" division contributed $91,200,000 as against $87,400,000 in March, and the "facilitating division," including finance, government, and service, contributed $128,600,000 in April as against $124,700,000 in March.

U. S. Visitors Throng Canada

TORONTO, June 3 (AP)—American tourists streamed back to their homes by the thousands today after spending the long Memorial Day holiday week end in Canada in the biggest tourist movement since the beginning of the war.

From border points across the Dominion came reports of tourist traffic far in excess of last year, the movement of visitors reaching record proportions at some points.

Customs and immigration men at Fort Erie estimated that 25,000 United States automobiles were handled at that port of entry from 2 p. m. Thursday until 8 p. m. Sunday.

When the traffic was at its peak 10 lanes were in use on the Peace Bridge, each line of automobiles being half a mile long.

For the first time in a year, five traffic lanes were in use last night for home-going tourists on the Ambassador Bridge at Windsor, where it was estimated 35,000 automobiles carrying 150,000 persons entered Canada at the bridge and tunnel and the Walkerville ferry to spend the holiday.

Brockville, Ont., reported a 20 per cent increase in traffic, 1,000 extra passengers entering by way of ferry. At Cornwall 420 tourist automobiles were registered with Canadian customs and immigration authorities.

Palm Beach War Relief Agencies Raise $90,000 by Various Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—With approximately $90,000 to their credit, several war relief agencies are closing a season which resulted in two mobile canteens and one ambulance having been sent to England.

The British War Relief Society, Inc., Bundles for Britain, and the British - American Ambulance Corps, Inc., took the lead, and were assisted by organizations not regularly engaged in war relief.

The two canteens were given the names of "The Everglades Club of Palm Beach" and "Friends of Palm Beach." The latter was given in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough. The ambulance is called "The Estates of Palm Beach" because of the financial aid resulting from a ball from which $14,000 was made. This entertainment was arranged by members of the household staffs of the estates, who were British born or of British heritage.

On the recent visit of the Duke of Windsor, when others were puzzling whether to bow or not to bow, John B. Cook, head of the Estates Ball, had no such hesitancy. Mr. Cook, who had once served as a footman in the royal household, received his congratulations from the Duke with a cordial handshake.

Britannia certainly ruled the social waves. The Society of the Four Arts sponsored a public auction which netted $10,500 and divided the proceeds three ways.

The Garden Club gave up its annual flower show and opened its homes and gardens for the benefit of the British.

Teas, moving picture benefits, dinners, concerts, and even exhibits of rare jade contributed to a common purpose. Flower seeds were sold, netting close to $100. The edict against trailers in Palm Beach fell with the arrival of "British Goods on Safari."

In addition, the American Merchant Marine Library received 1,295 volumes from the Palm Beaches. There were several benefits for Greece. Over $3,000 was raised by the Paderewski Testimonial concert at El Mirosol, where Mr. Paderewski made his only public appearance during his Palm Beach visit.

The British War Relief Society will remain in operation during the summer, moving its headquarters to West Palm Beach. Churches and the Daughters of the British Empire will also continue to function.

Canadian Official Calls United States 'Hope of Afflicted'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—Terming the United States "the hope of the afflicted," Leonard W. Brockington, special wartime assistant to Canada's Prime Minister, pledged that this Nation would find Canadians and British ready when the time came to "rekindle the hope of mankind."

Predicting that the two North American nations would be partners in "the rebuilding of this torn world," he told Syracuse University graduates:

"You and we Canadians are in reality Europe reborn in hope and charity, strong with the strength of many races. You kindled once and you will again rekindle the hope of mankind. . . .

"Evil men have shattered this world and it will be ours to remold nearer to the heart's desire."

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Canada Guards Wartime Needs of Its Farmers

Recognition is given in budget to the fact that tax burden on farmer cannot be excessive.

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 3—Plans for the Minister of Agriculture, J. G. Gardiner, to give up the Cabinet portfolio of national war services and devote his time entirely to the portfolio of agriculture, shows that the difficult and vital affairs of the farmer in wartime are a Cabinet Minister's full-time job.

There has been no official announcement but Mr. Gardiner "let the cat out of the bag" about the Cabinet change at a cattle auction sale at Brampton, Ontario, when he touched on some of the difficulties that beset agriculture.

"We have been marking time in food production until the demand for agricultural products increases," he said, and added that prices for farm products were lower "than might be desired." On the other hand, there is now a rapidly increasing demand for farm products, he said, particularly dairy products, eggs, and poultry, and the Canadian farmer is receiving an "opporunity to feed the forces that are fighting our battles." Canadian farmers, he added, have two advantages, the progressive standardization of production which has been aided by the work of farming associations and, compared with British farmers, freedom from attack.

Large Farming Interests

The interests of Canadian farmers are being vigorously championed in the House of Commons. There are several members, a number in particular from the Prairie Provinces whose constituents are practically all farmers. These members have, therefore, a clear path to follow, and have an undivided allegiance, except where national interests may run counter to those of their constituents.

There has been nothing to indicate that farmers are loath to bear their fair share of sacrifice in wartime, but through their Representatives in Parliament, insist on an equitable distribution of the growing burden.

Farmer members emphasize the important part played by agriculture in the prosecution of the war. Food, they say, is as necessary as bullets and guns, and if farmers are to play their rightful part in the war and assume their just share of the burden, the Government should see that they have enough revenue to live on.

The Finance Minister, James L. Ilsley, has told the House that in preparing the budget he kept in mind that the farming community cannot pay heavy taxes. Their condition doesn't warrant it.

Taxed on Earning Power

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, said that "Never has there been introduced in the House a budget which was so completely a farmer's budget as the budget introduced by the present Minister of Finance. That is recognized by farmers all across Canada." This does not mean, of course, that farmers are not affected by the budget which places on the Canadian people the heaviest taxes ever imposed on them. In common with all other citizens they must pay taxes on their earning power—if in excess of a stated minimum—and the various other taxes that fall on the public as consumers.

Objections were raised in the Commons to some general taxes on the ground that with the farmers the taxes raised the cost of production. The three cents a bushel Federal tax on gasoline is one of these, and a vigorous though unavailing effort was made to secure a refund on gasoline used in farming operations as well as on fishing boats. A complaint was also raised against the railway ticket and other transportation taxes which, it was stated, would bear disproportionately on western people, because of the greater distances they travel in western Canada. The Minister held, however, to an earlier decision that this tax must apply to all travelers except members of the armed forces.

Budget Changes Explained

A number of budget resolutions affected farmers particularly, but for the most part they were relatively unimportant. One measure restricted by license the imports of vegetable oils. Besides helping the exchange situation, this resolution offered, it was explained, a wider market for animal fats produced by farmers.

A change in the cod liver oil business in Canada was explained in the budget. This is of importance to farmers as about half the cod liver oil consumed in Canada is used in livestock feeding. Formerly about 80 per cent of imports of this oil came from Britain and Norway, but the British are now using all the oil they manufacture, and supplies from Norway are cut off. Plants are established on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards of Canada. On behalf of farmers and a manufacturing plant or two in Southwestern Ontario an objection was advanced against a new tax of two cents a pound on corn syrup. Little change was made in the budget on import duties on farm machines. The duties on these have been substantially reduced in recent years. Th budget, however, did include a reduction on one or two machines used to a limited extent in agriculture.

These are a few of the budget changes affecting farmers particularly, some favorably and some otherwise, but in the main the farmers have been left pretty well alone, except where they could not with equity be exempted from the general burdens imposed on all Canadian citizens. As consumers the farmers share in advantages gained from the reduction in import duties on cottons and woolens from Britain and in the decision not to raise the sales tax above its present level of 8 per cent.

Wheat Market Shrunken

The Canadian farmer has suffered severely from the war. Even before the war the Western wheat grower had seen his markets dwindle through the policy of self-sufficiency pursued by several nations of Europe which formerly were heavy importers of wheat. With the overrunning of Europe most of these countries were entirely cut off, only Britain, always the main market, Eire, and the Iberian peninsula remaining as purchasers. Wheat prices have not risen as they did in the World War. They have declined, and the country is faced with a huge unsold surplus of wheat, which may be considered with some reason as an "insurance" for the needs of Britain and for the demands for rehabilitation of Europe when the war is over, but which in the meantime is a discouraging weight on the market.

The United States Government has expressed its intention of inviting interested countries to send representatives to Washington to discuss the problem of world wheat surpluses. This will undoubtedly be beneficial, but it is generally felt that there can be no complete solution until the war is over. The Canadian farmer has responded in considerable measure but not completely to the Government's policy of reducing wheat acreage.

There is the Government's guarantee of 70 cents a bushel for the first grade of wheat delivered at the head of the Great Lakes, a figure considered by westerners as too low (the guarantee applying to 230,000,000 bushels of the new crop) and there is the bonus system in operation for land taken out of wheat production.

Federal Aid Assured

There is also the certainty that if drought or other heavy misfortune strikes any considerable section of the West during the grain harvest, the Government will stand ready to extend aid. Thus the mantle of the Government is wrapped about the western farmer.

The wheat quota of 800,000 bushels imposed on imports by Washington was not unexpected, and not therefore a great disappointment to the Canadian farmer. The rise in wheat prices in the United States did make it appear possible for a time that Canadian wheat might be sold at a profit across the border despite the handicap of the 42 cents a bushel import tariff. But except in exceptional years Canada sells little wheat to the United States.

In the case of some farm commodities the farmer has not fared so badly in spite of the war. The British have asked the Canadians to speed up deliveries of bacon, so that the present contract will be filled by Sept. 15 instead of Oct. 31. To ensure deliveries the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the bacon board, has restricted domestic distribution to the amount used last year.

For obvious reasons Canada will have to live up to its commitments to the British on cheese as well as bacon. For a time some fear was entertained that there might be a shortage in cheese manufacture, but that fear is being removed. Since the beginning of May the production of cheese has been about 60 per cent over the deliveries in the same time last year. All cheese of the required quality in Ontario and Quebec has been definitely marked for shipment to Britain.

Cheese manufacture is bonused in these two Provinces, and also the Dominion gives a bonus of three fifths of a cent a pound on cheese for Britain. If increasing prices in the United States has the effect of forcing values up in Canada, the Dominion Government will probably have to make up differences between prices in British contracts and ruling values.

In any event, Canadian farmers have an exceedingly important market in Britain for bacon and cheese as well as wheat, which it is their responsibility to keep adequately supplied. In addition to this the Government recently has set a minimum price schedule for butter which it is estimated will put about $15,000,000 additional into the pockets of the dairy farmers during this summer and fall.

Canadian National Railways

Canadian Scenes

Harvesting wheat in Western Canada. Below—Harvesting onions at Gonor, Manitoba. Evidences of the Dominion's effort to help win the war by food.

Cheese Export Aid

OTTAWA, June 3 (AP)—Further encouragement to increase Canadian cheese production to meet the needs of the United Kingdom was announced yesterday by the Agriculture Minister, J. G. Gardiner, who said the dairy products board has been authorized to raise the Government payment for cheese from .6 to 1.6 cents a pound.

The Minister told the House of Commons that on the minimum of 112,000,000 pounds to be exported to the United Kingdom through March 31, 1942, the cost to the Government would be $1,719,000.

Added to the price at port of shipment of 14.4 cents paid by the British Government, the Federal Government payment, and its allowances for top-quality produce, plus Ontario and Quebec provincial bonuses, makes high-grade cheese for export worth 20 cents a pound.

'Good Job' on Wheat

OTTAWA, June 3 (CP)—Prairie farmers "have made a good job" of reducing their wheat acreage under the Federal wheat policy which seeks to hold 1941-42 deliveries to 230,000,000 bushels, the Agricultural Minister, J. G. Gardiner, said yesterday.

By May 31, 150,000 farmers in the three Prairie Provinces were required to file with municipal secretaries or other officials their intentions on grain planting this year. From this data the Government will establish the bonus payments due each farmer who turns former wheat acreage into summer fallow or coarse grains.

Mr. Gardiner said that the suggestion had been that wheat acreage should be reduced by one third, and although final reports had not been received it was estimated that reductions in general ranged from 20 to 30 per cent.

Western points reported a last-minute rush to have the bonus application forms filled in and available to the authorities.

Southerner Exhibits Musical Glasses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A set of musical glasses, owned by Mrs. H. Denison Cole, of Williamsburg, was shown in the Heirloom Exhibit at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, recently.

Musical glasses are said to have been invented by Richard Puckeridge (Pockrich) in 1743, who collected a number of glasses of different sizes, fixed them near each other on a table, and tuned them by pouring water into them, more or less as each note required. The tones are brought out by passing the fingers around the brims.

Japanese Turn Upon U. S. As 'Wolf' of the Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Increasing anti-foreign activities in Japan are reported here with the situation nearing the point where foreigners, particularly British and Americans, are beginning to entertain some anxiety over what may occur if the trend continues.

For 80 years Japan has taken the best that the West has been able to offer and has built a modern Nation patterned largely on the United States with special items supplied by Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and other European states.

Now it appears that all but the Axis countries have been placed outside the pale.

America Is "Wolf"

Until very recently the average Japanese probably was more friendly toward Americans than any other people. He had been entertained by American movies, American tourists were the most numerous of any persons who came in numbers to his shores, Americans had taught at his schools, distant relatives had gone to Hawaii and California in years past to live and occasionally returned for visits. If he went abroad, he was more likely to go to the United States than to Europe. Thousands of Japanese, for instance, have been to America who never have been to nearby China.

Since America has become the whipping boy for Japanese propaganda, there has been a complete about-face and America is considered a wolf in sheep's clothing who has "encircled" Japan, has prevented Japan from realizing its legitimate aspirations in southern Asia, and has given aid and comfort to Chiang Kai-shek in China's resistance to Japan.

A year ago Great Britain was the big bad wolf to the Japanese. Anti-British demonstrations were being held at the British Embassy in Tokyo and at British consulates elsewhere throughout the country. The immediate complaint was against the stopping of the Japanese liner Asama Maru off Yokohama by a British cruiser. These outbreaks followed the demonstrations of the previous summer growing out of the Teintsin affair when the British concession there was blockaded for a year. America now has become the chief heir of that British onus, although the British and others have by no means escaped insult and injury.

When a French diplomatic official recently was set upon and beaten in Kobe by a taxi driver, the situation had reached such a point that American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, dean of the diplomatic corps, protested to the Japanese Foreign Office against attacks on foreign diplomats and civilians. The Foreign Office apologized and shortly thereafter Foreign Vice-Minister Ohashi publicly urged Japan to allow law-abiding foreigners to live in peace.

In past years Japan was noted for courtesy which endeared the country to travelers. But those who had lived there for any great length of time could tell stories of one-man detective agencies operating throughout the Empire. Many of those who questioned foreigners were legitimate detectives going about their business, others were students anxious to practice some foreign language, and many were national heroes in their own eyes who hoped to win renown by discovering a "spy." That word to a Japanese is like "Nazi" to a British housewife. This latter group has come into its own and, with no holds barred, is making up for lost time.

Stopped in Streets

Foreigners arriving here from Japan tell of being stopped on the streets of Tokyo or Osaka and of being questioned by self-appointed detectives as to where they live, what they do, where they are going, and why. Failure to answer such questions satisfactorily frequently leads to a demand that the foreigner go to a police station and explain himself to the authorities. Many foreigners, to save themselves time and trouble, have prepared questionnaire sheets giving their names, address, business, etc., which are handed to inquisitive Japanese.

One story which reflects both the difficulties foreigners face and the quick suspicions aroused among the Japanese concerns a young American who lived in a Tokyo apartment house. He had been friendly with a young Japanese couple who lived on the same floor, had dinner with them once or twice a week, went to movies or other entertainments together, and saw them almost every day for almost a year.

Suddenly they got the notion that he was a spy. They refused to see him at all and were debating the best way of turning him over to the authorities without implicating themselves when he discovered what was wrong, showed them his credentials from the Foreign Office and the War Department, and convinced them they would make themselves ridiculous.

They apologized and explained that they didn't think he was a spy but that it would be better to let the authorities decide.

Berlin Fires Started by RAF; Bombs Dropped on Kiel Ships

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Large fires were started in Berlin last night by a small force of British air raiders, the Air Ministry declared today.

Attacks also were made, a communiqué said, on the cities of Düsseldorf, Duisburg-Ruhrort, and other targets in the industrial Ruhr, and on docks at Ostend and St. Nazaire along the occupied Channel coast.

Four aircraft were lost in these raids, and three in daylight attacks on German objectives yesterday, the British acknowledged.

The Air Ministry News Service said British bombers covered the whole length of Germany's vital Kiel Canal "in search for enemy shipping" yesterday.

One bomber was said to have dropped a half load on a 1,200-ton ship in the Canal and then dived from 1,500 feet on a 3,500-ton ship, "firing his front guns all the time," and unloaded the rest of his bombs.

The British planes found ships of various tonnages up to 10,000 spaced along the Canal, the News Service said. After each attack the planes went back into the protection of clouds before their crews could see the effect of their bombs.

The raid on Berlin was the 46th since the war began.

[The Germans admitted that several buildings in Berlin were damaged by bombs and that a number of civilians were killed and injured. Points in Northern and Western Germany also were reported attacked. Three British raiders were downed, Berlin declared.]

German nocturnal aerial activity over England was described officially as on a small scale, although the Government acknowledged there had been a number of casualties.

German Claims

BERLIN, June 3 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today that the German Navy and Air Force destroyed 746,000 tons of British merchant shipping space in May.

Of this total, today's communiqué asserted, 479,000 were accounted for by submarines, 215,000 tons by the Luftwaffe, and the remainder by surface craft.

"Losses through mine operations were not included in this figure," it added.

The High Command asserted that yesterday and last night the Luftwaffe sank five merchantmen totaling 21,100 tons and damaged five more in raids on convoys off the British east coast.

In addition, it said long-range bombers scored hits on a merchantman in the Atlantic west of the Faroe Islands, while other air units bombed the mouth of the Humber River by day.

[The German High Command's figure for May falls short of its April claim of 1,211,000 tons destroyed.

By contrast, the London Admiralty declared that British merchant shipping losses in April totaled only 488,124 tons—less than half the German figure.]

Chungking Air Bases Talked

TOKYO, June 3 (AP)—Thirty-eight British officials from posts in the Far East have been at Hong Kong since May 20 discussing "establishment of powerful air bases at Chungking, China, for joint use by British and American forces if necessary," the newspaper Asahi said today in a dispatch from Shanghai.

The officers also were said to be conferring on methods for "strengthening the land route between Burma and Singapore as well as closer means of communication between Burma and Malaya."

Asahi said the officials participating in the talks were from Singapore, Rangoon, Chungking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Vladivostok, Tokyo and Australia and the Philippine Islands.

Nazi in Tokyo

BERLIN, June 3 (AP)—Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, German economic expert, is in Tokyo negotiating a far-reaching extension of German-Japanese economic relations, authorized sources said today.

[Reliable circles in Tokyo said today that one of Dr. Wohlthat's chief objectives has been the speeding up of the flow of vital foodstuffs from Japan and Japanese-occupied China across the Trans-Siberian Railroad and into Germany.]

On account of the vastness of projects under discussion, Dr. Wohlthat's negotiations will take time, it was said, but "there has been progressive and positive development."

U. S. Aviation Gas In Haiphong Goods Seized by Japan

SAIGON, French Indo-China, June 3 (AP)—United States oilmen in Hanoi reported today that the Japanese took 127,000 gallons of American aviation gasoline with other oil stocks when they seized American merchandise which had been en route to China at Haiphong May 25.

Members of the French Indo-China Government, who called the seizure a "Japanese military robbery scheme," referred it to Vichy, which was reported to have protested to Tokyo.

The Japanese took over $10,000,000 worth of American-owned products stored in two warehouses, and last week three freighters took part of the goods to an undisclosed destination.

Advices from Hanoi said the Japanese thus far had removed 8,000 tons of the total of 70,000 tons of merchandise, with loading still under way aboard eight ships at Haiphong.

Particular attention was reported being given to gasoline, iron and other metals—all badly needed by Japan.

It was understood in Hanoi that the supplies were being sent to Hainan Island. One thousand Japanese troops left Haiphong today, presumably for bases on the island.

U. of Oregon to Have Its Students' Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A campaign of 18 years for a student union hall on the University of Oregon campus appeared near culmination with the passage of a bill by the State Legislature recently authorizing a $250,000 bond issue by the University for construction of the building.

Mussolini's Secretary Quits for Private Reasons

ROME, July 2 (AP)—Osvaldo Sebastiani, private secretary to Premier Mussolini, has resigned for "private reasons."

Accepting the resignation, Signor Mussolini expressed "his appreciation and satisfaction" for seven years of service.

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Anti-Nazi Exiles Speak to World From U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—More and more is this capital of democracy becoming the rostrum from which the exiled but independent European Governments of Nazi-occupied countries are addressing the world — declaring their intentions and otherwise penetrating the curtain of censorship which the German Army and German Gestapo throw around the "New Order."

The latest is a pronouncement of continuing resistance to the Axis by the "Royal Yugoslav Government." This declaration of war policy emanates not from Belgrade but from the military and political headquarters of Gen. Dusan Simovitch, leader of the anti-Nazi uprising who has established his forces in an unidentified outpost in the Near East and who announces he is now ready to join the British in fighting Germany and Italy.

This statement is released for publication not at the General's post in the Near East, not through the Yugoslav representatives in London but through their rebel Yugoslav Legation in Washington.

Just as the Norwegian, Danish, Belgian, and Polish Legations here are refusing to take orders from the Nazi-controlled regimes of their home Capitals, now the Yugoslav Minister to the United States is serving as the world spokesman for the Yugoslav Government which revolted at the first signs of the Axis pact, which fought an uneven and gallant battle against the Nazi invaders and which is today continuing its stand from strategic headquarters in Asia Minor.

Yugoslav Aims Outlined

Today word also comes from Cairo that King George of Greece has formed a new Government-in-Exile and it may be fairly assumed that the free Greek Ministry will be his principal channel of communication to the outside world.

The statement which is now released for the first time from General Simovitch's fighting base is a formal declaration of the "Royal Yugoslav Government's" war policy and peace aims and sets forth these main purposes:

"Participating in the great struggle which is today taking place in the world, we decisively will continue our fight until the restoration of our territorial integrity and independence of our State, as well as the complete liberation of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

"In an unequal fight which was imposed upon us by the enemy, we were militarily overwhelmed, but we have saved our honor and our national future. Our faith in the success of this great and formidable struggle is unbreakable.

"In this great struggle we are proud to be among the peace-loving countries standing side by side with our old allies and friends of our liberty and independence.

Rights of Small Nations

"Great Britain and the United States of America recognize the rights of small nations to lead a free life and do not regard them as a mere living space for great powers.

"The war aims of our allies are to create an international order where the rights and morale will be stronger than violence and where high principles of liberty and independence for all peoples will be established as well as the respect of human personality.

"Serbs, Croats, and Slovens have never spared their sacrifices for these ideals for which they have never ceased to fight. This was the sacred aim of their century-long struggle for liberation and for national unity as well as for the liberty of all peoples of the Balkans.

"With the help of God all the Serbs, Croats, and Slovens will faithfully and tirelessly follow their King to victory."

Nazi 'Act of Force'

This statement from General Simovitch brings into focus several phases of Yugoslav-German relationship immediately preceding the Nazi invasion which have not heretofore been entirely clear.

The General stresses the fact that his Government was still negotiating with the Axis powers "when the unprovoked and devastating German attack took place on April 6," and that this attack was not preceded by any official move, ultimatum or any sort of declaration of war on the part of Germany.

"This act of force," he says, "was immediately followed by attacks of German satellites, Italy, Bulgaria, and Hungary, with which Yugoslavia had full-fledged pacts of friendship and nonaggression."

On the question as to whether the strictest neutrality is any protection or guarantee that the Nazis will not make war on a nation, General Simovitch makes these suggestive observations:

Neutrality Ignored

"We believed that by following a policy of strict neutrality and by exercising loyally all our international obligations, we should be able to preserve peace. After the events in Rumania and Bulgaria, the tripartite pact created a great uneasiness among our people.

"The attitude of Germany, especially after the change of the Yugoslav Government on March 27, was so menacing that it appeared as if she even wanted to deny us our rights to deal with our internal problems as we desired, and as if she regarded the mere existence of our national independence contrary to her plans in the Balkans.

"In spite of all that, realizing the necessity of good relations and economic ties with Germany, the Government of General Simovitch brought forth an effort to assure Germany of its correct, loyal and peace-loving attitude."

But war came and General Simovitch is still fighting for his country's freedom many miles from his homeland. He is confident he will return some day.

Greek King Accepts Cabinet Resignations

By the Associated Press

Cairo, June 3

The Greek Government-in-Exile resigned yesterday and the resignations were accepted by King George II. The King was reported convinced that it was now desirable to reduce membership of the government.

Emmanuel Tsouderos remains as Premier, with the additional portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

Dutch Visitor

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA, June 3—Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, has accepted an invitation of the Canadian Government to visit Canada and is expected to arrive here at the end of the week, officials of the Department of External Affairs said.

Mr. van Kleffens arrived at Washington June 1 after an extended tour of the Netherlands Indies, Australia, and New Zealand. He is en route to London to rejoin the Netherlands Government-in-exile.

Choosing Hardy Chrysanthemums

Among the loveliest and hardiest flowers we have are the chrysanthemums. There are varieties (beginning with the low-branching azaleamums) which bloom in early August, and many single types which start into bloom a little later. The majority, however, are known as fall flowers and are at their best in September and October.

Although there is much controversy about azaleamums, their blossoms indicate that they are chrysanthemums, even though their manner of growth is supposed to simulate that of the azalea. They will grow anywhere, but if you have ideal conditions, they will literally live up to the advertisements and become enormous bushes covered with blossoms in a very short while.

They prefer an acid soil, so if you have your garden under oaks and evergreens, you will know that here is one flower which will grow for you without lime. Lovely blossoms, too; the delicate pink flush of Magic White, the rich golden blossoms of Golden Wonder, Pink Cameo Queen, and others. They look like small chrysanthemums and last fully as well if picked for the house or left in the garden. Keep the wilted flowers snipped off and new flowers will continue to appear, the bushes branching out low and compactly and often covered with hundreds of blossoms. Place some of your azaleamums in the sun and have your blossoms early; set others in semi-shade where they will bloom until frost for you.

Closely allied with azaleamums, is Chrysanthemum Little Bob, a low-growing chrysanthemum from England. The mahagony-bronze double buttonlike flowers are on short, wiry stems, but they bloom all over the plant, often hiding a great part of the foliage.

Korean Blooms Hardy

Some of the new Korean chrysanthemums are early, and hardy enough for most of the Northern States. They are also profuse in their bloom and come in exquisite pastel shades as well as the deeper tones. There is Ceres, for instance, with its combination of old gold, chamois-yellow and soft coppery bronze, whose mature flower petals appear as if dusted with gold. There is the daphne-pink of Daphne, with contrasting yellow stamens; and vigorous Fortune, with curly petaled flowers of oxblood-red. For a lovely, luminous pink, choose Hebe, which assumes soft lavender-pink tones as the flowers mature. This is one of the first to flower and gives quantities of blossoms with a delightful fragrance.

Another fragrant Korean hybrid is Profusion, early-flowering, with flowers three inches across, coming in a rich, coppery old gold. Saladin is fragrant, too. It is a hardy, vigorous-growing variety with blossoms of oriental red, shading to coral on the petal reverse.

Shasta daisies are really chrysanthemums and are very like some of the single varieties. They bloom from May on through the summer, with white blossoms, larger and far superior to the common field daisy. One of the new varieties is Chrysanthemum leucanthemum White Swan, with centers completely double and a ray of single petals around the outside edge.

The maximum varieties of shasta daisy have unusually long, sturdy stems, which make the blossoms invaluable for cutting. Alaska offers large glistening white flowers in June and July; Mayfield Giant will continue to bloom throughout the summer if the old blossoms are kept picked; and variety Phyllis Elliott is daintily frilled, the flowers formed by a triple row of narrow petals, flared and laciniated at the tips.

October Blossoms

At this low ebb during late summer, the perennial border comes into luxuriant bloom with the arrival of chysanthemums. September brings such buossoms as Princess, a large single white; Seminole, cream white; Ohio Gold, with double golden-orange blossoms, commencing to bloom early in September; and Warrior, having crimson-maroon flowers with a golden reverse.

Some October blooms are Caliph, with a velvety sheen to intense ox-blood petals; Cydonia, a double chrysanthemum of brilliant orange-mahogeny; Harvest Moon, with large, golden blossoms; Mandarin, with its blending of coral, salmon, copper and bronzey gold; and Mrs. H. Harrison, with fine double-pink flowers and a creamy center. There are dozens of varieties; each one different in size, in color, and in shape.

Chrysanthemums do their best in fairly rich, well-drained soil, though they'll grow in soil that is surprisingly poor. In the spring they send up quantities of new shoots. These should be divided often enough to keep the plants healthy and thriving—about every two years. The old center stems can be discarded and the new little shoots set several inches apart. Use the usual transplanting methods and try to pick a cloudy day. Plant most of them where they will receive the sun, and pinch back the tips if you want branching plants and prolific blooms.

Emily Seaber Parcher

A Tuesday feature.

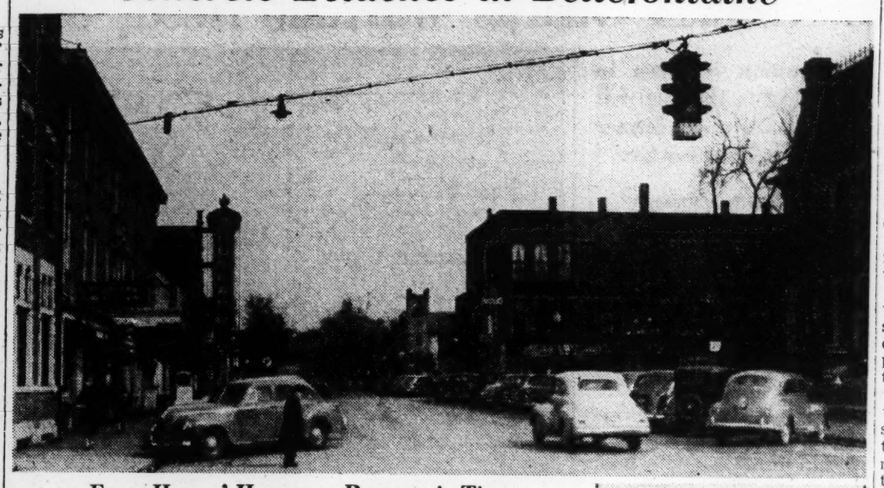
New Iraq Regime

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Baghdad said today that a new Iraq Government has been formed with Jamal el Midfai as Premier.

[The new Government was apparently formed to rule under the aegis of Emir Abdullah Illah, Regent of Iraq who is now reported to have returned to the capital.]

The majority of the Ministers of the new cabinet, Reuters said, have been known previously for their co-operation with the British.

Concrete Evidence in Bellefontaine



From Horses' Hooves to Pneumatic Tires

Scene in Courthouse Square, Bellefontaine, Ohio, showing concrete paving which is good after half a century. A golden anniversary celebration in honor of the pavement will be held June 13.

Ohio Pavement Honored— 'Grand-Daddy' of Concrete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio — A golden anniversary party in honor of a down-town pavement is the unusual event planned for this city June 13. But the pavement itself is an extraordinary one. It is the first concrete pavement to be laid in the United States.

The title appears to be above dispute. Bellefontaine's claim is substantiated by the Portland Cement Association, trade organization of the industry. It agrees that the Bellefontaine street is, as people here say, "the grand-daddy of all the concrete pavements."

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of this city is going to unveil a gleaming white concrete marker on June 13, when the pavement rounds its 50th year of constant use. On the plaque is this statement:

"Here started the better roads movement which has given our citizens from coast to coast swift and sure transportation."

There are two dates on the marker and two different types of wheels. One, above the date 1891, is a wagon wheel. Automobiles were not yet in use when Bellefontaine laid the first hard pavement. The other, above the date 1941, is an automobile wheel.

Unsuspecting Tourists

The pneumatic tires of tourists have been rolling over this road around the courthouse square for many years now. But the drivers have been unaware for the most part that they were speeding over historic slabs. Engineers knew it, and have come here to study the durable paving. Now that the marker is to be erected the general public will know its significance.

Some interesting lore about the first concrete pavement, and how it came to be placed in this small city of 10,000, has been brought to light by the committee sponsoring the celebration.

George W. Bartholomew, of a Bristol, Conn., family of toolmakers, is credited with starting the project. He discovered marl pits of almost pure limestone here, and undertook to establish a commercial cement. Working in the back room of a drug store, he performed the laboratory experimentation that made such a cement possible.

Then he got the idea of using it to pave a street. He went to Philadelphia on business, so the story goes, and noticed that in hot weather horses' hooves sank deep into the asphalt. "Not much better than the mud around the Bellefontaine Courthouse," he thought. When he returned to the Ohio city he began talking to all who would listen about using concrete as pavement.

City Council Acts

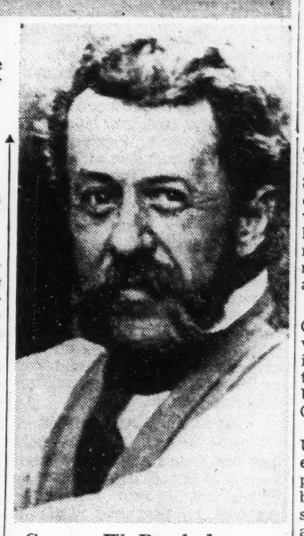
Finally his proposal reached the City Council. One day a delegation of Aldermen called on Mr. Bartholomew and proposed that he pave the four blocks around the courthouse. Of course he would have to take some of the risk for this experiment. They requested that he post a bond for $5,000 that the pavement would last five years. He did that, and had the satisfaction of seeing it in use for nearly 50! The pavement, by the way, is still in good condition.

He also had the reward of seeing engineers from other cities far and near, come to Bellefontaine to study the paving and copy it.

There was one drawback to concrete in those early days. The steel of horses' shoes was likely to slide on its smooth surface.

Another Bellefontaine citizen fixed that. Willard V. Stamats, Bellefontaine druggist who became the first traveling salesman for concrete for paving, invented a V-shaped trowel for making grooves in concrete which would roughen it sufficiently to give horses' shoes traction. Grooves made by his device can still be seen in the Bellefontaine street.

Bellefontaine's golden jubilee celebration has received national notice. The Postmaster General has authorized a special commemorative cachet for use on letters sent from this city on the day of the celebration.



George W. Barthelomew

Who invented concrete paving and paved the first street with it in Bellefontaine.

Text of Bill Giving President Authority to Seize Property

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The text of the bill submitted to Congress by the War Department yesterday, with the approval of President Roosevelt, to authorize the President to requisition property of any kind necessary for national defense follows:

"A bill to authorize the President of the United States to requisition certain property for the use of or disposition by the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, during any period of national emergency proclaimed by the President, the President is authorized, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, (A) to requisition and take over, either temporarily or permanently, property of any kind or character, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, or any part thereof, or any right or interest therein or with respect thereto, whether by virtue of contract, patent, license or otherwise, which itself or through its exercise or control can be used or is adaptable for use directly for defense or in the construction, manufacture, production, transportation, repair, testing, or storage of military or naval supplies or other articles, commodities, materials, machinery or equipment for national defense, and (B) to use and, on such terms as he shall deem satisfactory, to sell or otherwise dispose of, either temporarily or permanently, any property, right or interest requisitioned or taken over pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Provision for Payment

"SECTION 2—Whenever the President shall requisition and take over any property pursuant to the provisions of this act, the person or persons having any right, title or interest therein shall be paid as compensation therefor such sum as the President shall determine to be fair and just. If any such person or persons entitled to receive it are unwilling to accept as full and complete compensation for such property the sum so determined by the President, such person or persons shall be paid 75 percentum of the sum so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States for such additional sum as when added to the sum already received shall be determined as fair and just compensation for such property in the manner provided for by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code (United States Code, Title 28, Section 41, Paragraph 20, and Section 250), but no recovery shall be allowed against the United States in any such action unless the action be brought within two years after the date on which notice shall have been given of the determination by the President of the amount to be paid as compensation.

Rules and Regulations

"SECTION 3 — Appropriations available for the acquisition of property for national defense purposes shall be available for the acquisition of such property under the provisions of this act; and any moneys received by the United States as the proceeds of any disposition of any property sold or disposed of pursuant hereto shall be deposited to the credit of the current appropriations corresponding to that out of which was paid the cost to the United States of the property thus disposed of, and the same shall immediately become available for expenditure during the fiscal year in which the disposition was effected and the fiscal year next following for the purposes named in such current appropriation.

"SECTION 4—The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations and is empowered to require such information as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency, board, or office as he shall direct or appoint.

"SECTION 5—The provisions of this act shall be effective notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, provided, however, that this act shall not be construed as repealing, altering or amending any provisions of acts authorizing the acquisition of property by the United States, but shall be construed and considered as an additional grant of authority."

NDLMB Makes New Attempt To Settle Lumber Strike

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board made a new effort today for a settlement in the 25-day-old strike of 12,000 Congress of Industrial Organizations lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest, which has curtailed supplies needed for the defense program.

The Board already has recommended that the strikers resume work pending a settlement.

Some Washington circles thought the lumber strike might bring a showdown on the Administration's determination to end work stoppages hampering defense production.

There was speculation, too, on whether a potential weapon against strike shutdowns was contained in the proposal by the War Department yesterday that Congress grant the President power to requisition property necessary in the defense effort.

Some legislators thought it would permit the Government to take over strikebound plants.

Washington—O. M. Orton, President of the International Woodworkers of America, came from Seattle today to confer with Board officials. Prior to the meeting there was no indication that the union had receded from its original demands against 52 logging and sawmill operations in the Puget Sound area.

Detroit — Seventy thousand Chrysler Corporation workers won wage increases and bonuses totaling $15,000,000 last night, subject to ratification at meetings of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) membership.

The agreement, accepted by U. A. W. leaders, calls for an eight-cent hourly wage boost and payment of a $45 bonus in December to workers with one year's seniority. The old bonus was $40, and Chrysler spokesmen noted the bonus increase substituted for vacations with pay in 1942.

The wage gain, added to a two-cent boost last November, was made retroactive to June 1. Corporation officials said the base prior to June 1 was 80 cents an hour.

Chicago—The Western Association of Railway Executives argued today that the five railroad operating brotherhoods, seeking a 30 per cent wage increase, actually were "asking wages 58 per cent higher than they received in 1929."

C. E. Johnston, Association Chairman, said the figure was based on cost of living levels.

St. Louis—On terms suggested by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, a six-week-old jurisdictional dispute between A. F. of L. machinists and millwrights was ended last night. It was agreed that the machinists would install 55 pieces of machinery at the Busch-Sulzer Brother Diesel Engine Company, permitting a start on $15,000,000 worth of Navy contracts.

Tacoma, Wash.—The tiny Boommen's union (C. I. O.) of Tacoma, whose 87-man strike forced the shutdown of logging camps and mills employing 4,000 men, agreed to return to work today.

Honolulu—A contract providing a virtual no-strike agreement on Oahu Island defense projects has been signed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) and Five Companies.

Union and company officials said approximately 600 electricians come under the terms of the agreement.

The contract provides for settlement of all disagreements by arbitration, a 30-day cooling off period before a strike becomes effective, $1.37½ an hour wage for journeymen, double-time for holidays, and continuation of the 44-hour week pending a labor department ruling on whether the 40-hour week is applicable to defense projects on the islands. Journeymen previously averaged $1.25 an hour.

Right to Seize Private Property Sought in Bill

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—Administration determination to have at hand any and all measures necessary to defeat Hitlerism is seen behind the private property seizure bill introduced in Congress by the War Department yesterday.

Giving the President immense and unprecedented peacetime powers, the bill is classed with the recent declaration of a state of unlimited national emergency as clearing the way for fast and decisive action in behalf of Britain and world democracy.

Recognized as an extreme step to meet an extreme situation, the bill, which is sponsored by the War and Navy Departments and by the Office of Production Management, authorizes the President to requisition any real, personal, tangible and intangible property which he considers necessary, even in the slightest degree, to national defense during the current crisis.

Fixing Compensation

Although the measure provides for just compensation, the President is empowered to fix the amount of such compensation, with the private individual or concern having the right to sue the Government for additional compensation at any time within two years after the seizure.

Officials explained that the bill as drawn up by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson is a boildown of a number of similar laws enacted during the World War, but that it goes considerably beyond any peacetime measure ever accepted by the United States.

Conceding that the bill is "very sweeping and very strong" Mr. Patterson said that it was justified by present conditions and that he hoped Congress would approve it "in the broad form just as it is."

Leaders Confer

Meanwhile, the Administration's Congressional leaders conferred with the President at the White House on the question of expediting the bill's passage, although House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts intimated that no attempt would be made to limit consideration of the measure.

A survey of Congressional opinion today showed that strong lines for and against the measure were already forming, but with an Administration victory considered likely after a long fight. It is expected that the Republican minority in both the Senate and the House will fight the measure, much as they fought the Selective Service Act and the Lend-Lease law, but a sufficient number of Democrats will go along with the President to ensure eventual victory.

Fish Assails Bill

Instantly jumping into the battle, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who represents President Roosevelt's own district and has long and strenuously opposed the Administration's foreign policy, charged that the bill sounded "communistic."

Most congressional observers believe that the gravity of the present situation, the tenor of public opinion and the fact that a state of unlimited national emergency already exists will all combine to bring about an acceptance of the measure, which would have been impossible a year ago.

There is no word that the Administration has any particular plant, industry or situation in mind upon which it intends to use the powers contained in the measure, but a number of influential officials are known to favor some such use of Federal power to curb strikes holding up national defense production.

At present the consensus seems to be that the measure is designed as a warning and as a last-ditch trump in the event of any trouble which cannot be solved by the usual methods of persuasion. In this, it may be roughly compared to the power conferred upon the President in the Selective Service Act to take over any plant, suitable to the production of national defense equipment, which refused to accept a Government contract.

Government's Power

Up to now, there has been some doubt as to the Government's power to take over a plant wrecked by labor troubles unless it could be shown that the employer was entirely at fault, thereby opening himself to the charge of wilfully refusing to fulfill a defense contract. The present measure would enable the President to act without regard as to who or what is to blame for any defense construction.

Still another action which the Government might take would be to round up machine tools from plants engaged in non-national defense production and transfer them to plants where they are more vitally needed. This action is believed a distinct possibility if the world crisis deteriorates any further in view of the chronic shortage of machine tools.

Some observers predict that the powers embodied in the bill might be used to control prices and prevent inflation inasmuch as industrial and agricultural products could be included in the measure's allegedly vague definition of "property."

In presenting the bill to Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Undersecretary Patterson wrote, "the authority conferred by the statutes now in force is inadequate to meet conditions encountered as a result of the existing emergency. As to real estate the required procedure is cumbersome and slow.

"Broader authority is deemed necessary," he held.

A. F. of L. Cuts Western Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (AP)—Complying with a request of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, the American Federation of Labor, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council today ordered members of all metal crafts—except striking A. F. of L. machinists—back to work at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's plant here pending negotiation of grievances.

The action was significant in view of Bethlehem's importance in the San Francisco Bay area shipyard strike, but its effect on the larger problem was not immediately apparent.

Two weeks ago the Council denounced the A. F. of L.-Congress of Industrial Organizations machinists strike, which has interrupted $500,000,000 in defense construction in 11 Bay area shipyards, and asked its men to retnrn to work at all plants but Bethlehem. This yard was excluded then because it had not agreed to a union shop.

A few hundred men other than machinists responded to the Council's appeal immediately and their number has slowly increased. But the total, probably not more than 2,500, was small compared to the 15,000 or so idle.

Harry Hook, A. F. of L. machinists' business agent, informed of the Council's action, said it would in no way affect the machinists. These craftsmen did not accept a coastwide wage and hour stabilization contract, negotiated recently, which set wages at $1.12 an hour with time and a half for overtime. The machinists demanded $1.15 an hour and double overtime. The old scale was $1 an hour and double overtime.

The Defense Labor Mediation Board, in two telegrams to union leaders and to Bethlehem yesterday, asked both sides to "show their patriotism by taking the necessary steps to insure the immediate resumption of production pending the Board's recommendation in the matter." It also called a hearing on the strike for June 9 in Washington.

"The Council . . . concurred in the request . . . that all men return to work immediately at the Bethlehem plant," said a statement issued by Secretary A. T. Wynn.

Bethlehem officials were noncommittal.

Spokesman for Relief Groups Denies Entry of Disguised Gestapo Agents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Outlining the tortuous procedure attending any attempted immigration to this country from today's Europe, Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the Joint Appeal for a $100,000 Rescue Fund, was out today with an emphatic discounting of testimony before the Dies Committee by Richard Krebs (Jan Valtin), author of "Out of the Night," that Nazi Gestapo agents had been able to get into the United States in refugee guise.

Speaking in behalf of five relief organizations that have rescued hundreds of homeless war victims from Europe, Dr. Kingdon asserted that the Joint Appeal organizations had long since moved to take account of the possibility of the Nazis "using humanitarian agencies for their own dark purposes and passing off Gestapo agents as innocent victims of Hitlerian fury."

Recounting the "months of effort and host of difficulties" encountered in refugee immigration, Dr. Kingdon said that before sponsoring any case, the Joint Appeal obtained not only all available information from the relative, friend or group making the request, but supporting letters from others of unimpeachable integrity who knew the person. All this was checked and rechecked in this country by persons familiar with the life of the intended immigrant and then put through the State Department's fine mesh of inquiry.

This policy of thorough exploration made it possible to say with positive conviction, Dr. Kingdon declared, "that not a single one of the war sufferers the Joint Appeal has brought into the United States was a Gestapo emissary, a Communist or a 'fifth columnist' of any kind."

Co-operating in the Joint Appeal with the Emergency Rescue Committee which Dr. Kingdon heads are the American Friends of German Freedom, the International Relief Association, Charles A. Beard, the New World Resettlement Fund, Oswald Garrison Villard, the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Church.

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U. S. and Canadian Airways Adopt Route Designations

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Indicative of the close collaboration implied by the American-Canadian Joint Defense Plan, is the announcement made over the week end by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that, beginning June 1, the airways of the United States and Canada will appear on a new map as the "Civil Airways of the United States and Canada."

Under this new arrangement Canada adopts not only the American system of airways traffic control but also begins the practice of designating airways by color, according to their importance.

This mutual agreement to group the 4,165 miles of Canadian airways with 36,375 miles of American airways has been made possible by redesignation and renumbering on both sides of the border. Thus the Canadian transcontinental route is now Airway No. 1 of the joint group. The American transcontinentals are, reading from north to south, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

As soon as possible after July 1, the CAA announcement said, all American civil airways will be placed within the control of the Airway Traffic Control centers. These are highly trained groups who regulate the air traffic out upon the airways, based upon meteorological and traffic conditions. Later, when the planes arrive at their destinations, the traffic control boards turn over the actual landing problems to the respective local airport traffic control towers.

In the color system of airways, the important transcontinental routes are green and main north and south routes are amber. For the control of traffic in the air the right of way procedure is similar to that in road traffic lights. Green has the right of way over amber. Minor airways routes are red. Eastbound traffic, furthermore, flies at odd thousand foot levels while westbound traffic flies at even thousands of feet of altitude.

The placement of all air traffic under traffic controls will mean the establishment of nine more airways traffic centers at Boston, Mass.; Jacksonville, Fla.; San Antonio, Texas; Memphis, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Denver, Colo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; and either Butte or Great Falls, Mont., according to the CAA.

Many minor changes such as realignment of radio courses, installation of additional radio facilities, changed conditions to civil craft on account of increased military traffic, bombing and gunnery practice in certain areas and permission for instrument flying on certain new sections of existing routes are involved in the joint airways plan.

Military traffic along the airways has increased considerably, the CAA said. The monthly summary of airways traffic control operations indicates that 98,155 clearances were issued to air line and itinerant pilots and 62,681 were issued to military pilots during April.

* * *

Plane-Auto Service

Arrangements whereby an air passenger may have a drive-it-yourself car waiting at the airport when he alights have been made by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines in virtually every city served by the company, it was announced over the week end.

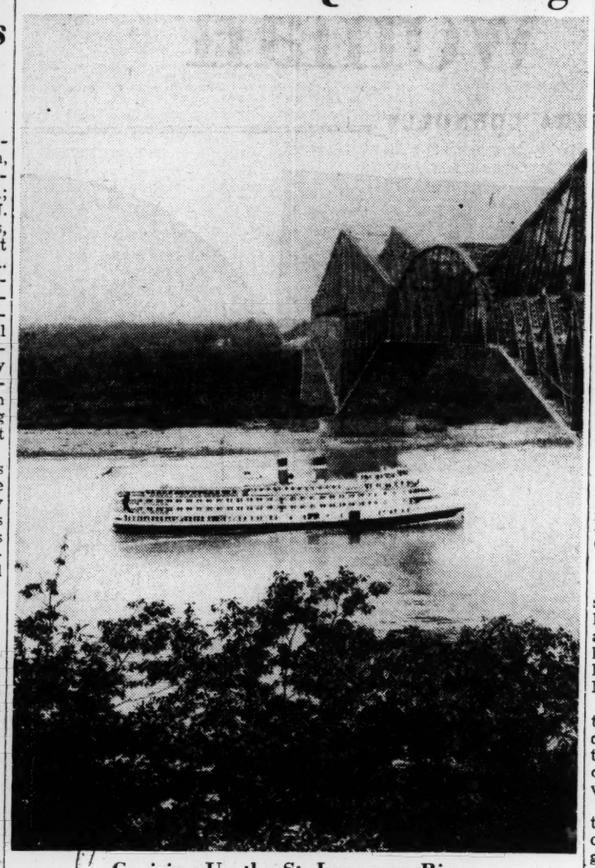
All a traveler has to do before he boards a plane is to telegraph ahead for a car. This service can be done by the local agents of PCA. The plan is thought to be of particular advantage to commercial travelers who have a number of calls to make in a city which they must visit.

* * *

Duchin Band by Air

It will be literally "flying down to Rio" for Eddy Duchin and his orchestra. The piano-playing band leader is scheduled to leave Miami June 15 for an engagement in Rio de Janeiro.

At the Famous Quebec Bridge



Cruising Up the St. Lawrence River

Massive and impressive, the bridge is an important link in the Trans-Canada railway system.

Cruises Along St. Lawrence To Open for Summer Tourists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cruises along Canada's St. Lawrence River always have been a popular diversion for American vacationists and it is good news to hear, that despite the war, the Clarke Steamship Company will again this summer conduct trips along this scenic route.

In fact, cruises to the Gaspe Coast and the Magdalen Islands started today from Montreal and Quebec. The five-and-one-half-day cruise visits most of the tiny Gaspe ports. These ports include Quebec, Ste. Anne des Monts, Mont Louis, Petite Vallee, Fox River, Grand Greve and Gaspe.

The longer cruise of seven days also calls at the Magdalen Islands, the ports being picturesque Amherst and Grindstone. The two types of cruises alternate weekly throughout the summer and fall.

The Gaspesia, offering the vagabond type of cruise, begins here "vagabonding" on June 10. The 12-day cruise leaves Montreal throughout the summer and fall. The steamer calls at practically all the ports along the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Canadian Labrador en route to western Newfoundland.

The other ship, the new motorship North Gaspe, offers all of the conveniences of an ocean going liner though, of course, it is not as large. It presents to the traveler a homelike family atmosphere to be found only on small vessels of this type.

According to officials of the line advance bookings by American vacationists is indication that cruises on the St. Lawrence this summer will be well patronized.

Around America

"Around the United States" by air and steamship for less than $300 is the offering of United Air Lines in co-operation with the American Express Company. The tours combine the speedy advantages of speedy air travel with the leisurely comfort of an ocean voyage. The 9,000-mile itinerary takes one westward by plane to San Francisco or Los Angeles, with stop-offs at Parks or Dude Ranches along the way. After a visit on the West Coast the traveler continues by steamer to the South, through the Panama Canal and back home again to New York. Such a vacation trip will require only a little over three weeks.

New Scenic Area

A new scenic area for tourism will be opened up to the American motorist if the proposed new highway to Alaska, via Alberta, is brought to completion. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of virgin territory, hitherto known only to the mining engineer, the trapper, or the airway pilot, will become the scene of a new vacation land, while new lakes, streams, and forests will become accessible to travelers. The proposed new route would make it possible for the motorist to reach Alaska in his own car. Banff and Jasper Parks, once among the outposts of American tourism, will seem to be almost in the United States' backyard, when this huge northern territory is made accessible to motorists. The Great Slav Lake, one of the largest on the entire North American Continent, would eventually become as familiar as Lake Louise, and the cities of Dawson, Fairbanks, and Fort Yukon.

Land Cruises

Twenty-one complete Summer Land Cruises to the Pacific Coast, including four of 18 days and eight of 24 days on which prices begin at $403.50 and $487.50 respectively, are announced by Raymond-Whitcomb. This is the first time that these Summer Land Cruises have been available at such low rates. Travel will be by air-conditioned Pullmans. Each tour will be in charge of an experienced cruise director. The better hotels will be used throughout the tour. All sightseeing, usually by motor coach, is included in the price of the tour.

Travel Notes

Four Great Lakes cruises each week will be run by the Georgian Bay Line this summer . . . New Orleans' first botanical garden has been re-created and closely resembles its original, built in 1731 . . . The through Pullman sleeping-car from Chicago to Los Angeles by way of New Orleans, will be continued in operation all summer . . . The McKenzie Highway, U. S. 28, scenic route connecting Eugene and Bend, Oregon, has been opened for traffic for the 1941 season . . . The annual lily show of the Garden Club of Virginia will be held at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, June 12 and 13.

South Carolina Legislature Votes To Probe Age Pension Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Like the the proverbial bolt from the blue comes the decision of the General Assembly to investigate activities of the Old Age Pension Association of South Carolina. The House of Representatives has voted to see what it's all about.

A committee of five members of the House, appointed by the Speaker, would have "special reference" to the organization's "collection of money from old age pensioners and the purpose of such collections and also the disposal of such money."

Representative King of Oconee, who introduced the resolution authorizing the investigation, declared "it has been brought to the attention" of the House "that thousands of dollars have been collected in dues from old people of our State," and that the officers and directors of the Old Age Pension Association of South Carolina claim to take credit for all legislation favorable to the old age pensioners, who are beneficiaries of the State."

"Each member of the House is cognizant of the fact that no money is necessary to promote legislation favorable to old age pensioners, and representation or insinuation to the contrary is a false representation of the facts. . . ." the resolution stated.

Headquarters of the organization are in Spartanburg, S. C. F. M. Easterlin, a former member of the Legislature, and S. S. Tiner of Spartanburg and M. A. Moseley of Cowpens were named as "incorporators" of the Association, which has been functioning for several years.

Snow Falls in Russia

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP)—Snow fell on Central European Russia today, prolonging this section's coldest spring in more than a century.

Snowfall was reported at Archangel and Leningrad as well as Moscow, where a temperature of 42.8 degrees was recorded.

This was the first June snow recalled by residents of Moscow.

Women Called To Co-ordinate Defense Work

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., new President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has invited the heads of nearly 50 national women's organizations to meet in New York June 13 to discuss ways of mustering 40,000,000 women into national defense work.

On record as opposed to conscription of women, Mrs. Whitehurst said the aim was to organize them on a voluntary basis and to co-ordinate their activities with the Government's Civilian Defense Committee.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, recently named Civilian Defense Director by President Roosevelt, has been invited to address the meeting.

Should Back President

"Every woman no matter how she feels—whether she be Republican, Democrat, New Dealer or anti-New Dealer—should get behind the President now in this unlimited national emergency," said Mrs. Whitehurst.

She asserted it was not the plan to set up a new over-all women's defense organization but rather to tie together the defense activities of existing women's clubs to prevent wasted effort.

She will suggest to the meeting that organization begin at the county level. Various national organizations would recommend to their state units that they promote a joint meeting in each county of all women's clubs to elect a county-co-ordinator. State organizations would likewise name a state co-ordinator.

Have Two Jobs

Mrs. Whitehurst explained her opposition to conscription of women on the ground that women "can do volunteer work and still keep their homes running. They can select their time to do defense work. But if conscripted, they would have to work when told to."

Mrs. Whitehurst in appointing eight key women to aid her as President of the General Federation added a new department—National Defense. Mrs. Harold V. Milligan of New York was appointed its Chairman.

In the conduct of this Department, Mrs. Whitehurst has outlined a program including training of women in farming so they could take the place of farm hands "if needed"; of ground school aviation; first-aid: Americanization "to counteract Hitler's softening-up propaganda," as well as work on consumer problems, housing, and nutrition.

Canadian Woman Goes to Parliament

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP)—Mrs. Cora T. Casselman, Liberal candidate who campaigned on a "win-the-war" platform, has been elected to the House of Commons and is the first woman to win a seat in Parliament as a Liberal nominee.

In the by-election caused by the passing of her husband, F. C. Casselman, several weeks ago, she defeated Orvic Kennedy, New Democracy-Social Credit, and A. A. MacLeod, "People's Campaign."

Unofficial count for 75 of 85 polls was Mrs. Casselman, 7,525; Mr. Kennedy, 3,573; Mr. MacLeod, 2,386.

Syracuse Honors Leading Alumni

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—A woman news photographer, an industrial designer, and a motion picture leader were honored by Syracuse University May 31 at its annual alumni dinner.

Awarded the George Arents pioneer medals for outstanding Syracuse alumni were:

Miss Cecelia Barber Martin, Washington, D. C., first woman photographer to cover the British battle front; Lurelle VanArsdale Guild, Noroton, Conn., industrial consultant and author; and Jacob Robert Rubin, Vice-President and General Counsel of Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

'Defend America Last' Pamphlet Under Inquiry

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 3 (AP)—Authorities at the Naval Air Station reported yesterday that pamphlets entitled "Defend America Last" had been mailed from California to officers at the Navy's aviation training center and trade schools here.

The pamphlets, bearing the name of America Last Committee, 4152½ Marathon Street, Los Angeles, Calif., said members of the organization would rather aid Hitler than England but "really don't care to fight at all."

Air station officers said the pamphlets might have been mailed here as a joke but they sent copies with a report to the Navy Intelligence Department in Washington and to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

18 Years at Night School Wins Degree for Worker

PITTSBURGH, June 3 (AP)—Anthony Mag, power company employee who studied for 18 years at night school, was rewarded yesterday with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at graduation ceremonies of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Oil Docks of San Pedro Are Soaked by Firemen

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Water from scores of fire hoses played constantly over docks of oil companies at Los Angeles harbor June 1, on advice of the Coast Guard.

Guard officials would not comment, except to confirm that such a recommendation had been made. Oil companies, with millions of dollars invested in plants and storage facilities, control most of the 36 miles of waterfront. Coast Guardsmen remained on duty about two French ships, the Wisconsin and the Vannes, recently taken over by this country.

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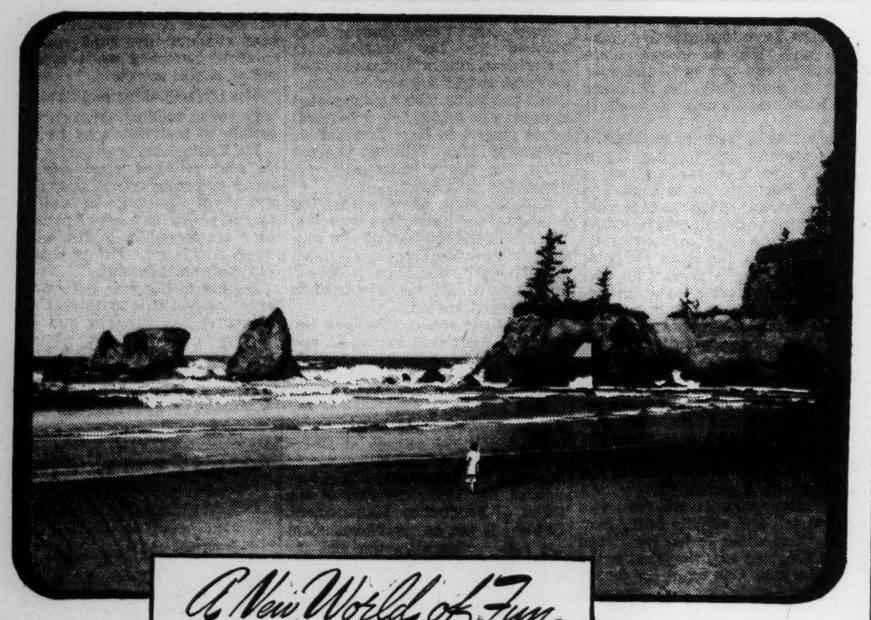

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Maybe Photography Is Your Field—Anne Wassell Tells How It Became Hers

By Jessie Wiley Voils
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Anne Wassell?—oh, she's a grand person." From two friends, I got this identical answer to my query, "What do you know about Anne Wassell?" I decided that you, too, would like to know her. Experience has taught me that back of every "grand person" there's a story of courage and patience and hard work. And I've learned that out of a rich experience every "grand person" can—and is happy to—point out helpful signposts to others who are struggling to get a foothold.

Miss Wassell is a photographer—a good one. I knew that before I saw a single photograph of hers. I knew it because she takes pictures for some of the most discriminating art editors in New York City. And can those gentlemen spurn mediocre work!

I first met Anne Wassell when we were given an assignment together. She did the photographing; I did the writing. I watched her work for eight hours without once losing patience with the models, without once lifting her voice in annoyance. Finally, at 10 o'clock that night when we finished, someone asked her if she wasn't worn out. She grinned, "I'm willing to quit," and added, "I started at 6 this morning."

No wonder I began questioning my friends about her! One promised: "I'll see that you get to know her better." He was as good as his word, for on a rainy afternoon—the kind that makes you think of old neighbors back home—the phone rang. A quiet, friendly voice said, "This is Anne Wassell. Can't you come over?" Come over?—could I!

You Feel at Home

And so an hour later I was in her studio living room feeling very much at home. You couldn't feel any other way in that living room! Deep cushiony chairs gave a sense of restfulness. The radio was playing softly—classical music. Three goldfish—Wynken, Blynken, and Nod—swam lazily in a big, glass bowl. A lovebird in an ivory cage ruffled her turquoise feathers and cocked her head questioningly at me.

I called to Miss Wassell, who was in her darkroom at the moment, "I thought lovebirds always came in pairs."

"They do," she told me, "but Punch jilted Judy. Flew out the window one morning and never came back." I'll have to admit that Judy didn't seem heartbroken. And perhaps the lure of Miss Wassell's terrace garden was more than Punch could stand.

Imagine, nestled among the skyscrapers of New York City, a pocket-handkerchief garden where ferns grow, where ground ivy trails, and square tubs hold pine trees. Anne Wassell declares she's "had a time" with Japanese beetles. She proved it by showing me privet leaves full of holes. How could any beetle find that tucked-away spot? He must have been a Broadway beetle instead of a Japanese one!

A Typically American Story

Miss Wassell asked me if I'd like to have tea. I frankly told her that I'd rather see her scrapbooks. And a glorious hour followed. What fun it is to have an artist show you her work. And, as we looked, the story of how Anne Wassell became a photographer, was revealed through her pictures. It is a story typically American; a story that could happen only in a country where women are free.

When Anne Wassell was a little girl—about 10 perhaps—she used to pose for her father, who was an amateur photographer. As she grew older, they spent many happy hours working together in the unpretentious darkroom he had fixed up.

Then the time came when she found it necessary to support herself. "I tried to think of all the things I might do," she told me. "I remembered how happy I had been working in that darkroom with my father. I decided to earn my living by photography if at all possible, so I got a job as secretary to a photographer. Later I became his assistant. After four years I felt I was prepared to start out for myself.

"I had always longed to travel, but, well, traveling is expensive. Then some brochures that were being put out by a steamship company came into my hands. The photographs in them weren't good. I sat down and wrote that company a letter. I mailed them samples of my work. They sent for me, and I managed to convince them that if they would hire me to go along on one of their trips, I could get pictures that would bring them business."

"Did you get to go to Egypt on that first trip?" I wanted to know, for we were looking at Egyptian photographs at the moment.

"No. I didn't get there until my second cruise."

Slowly we turned the pages of her big Egyptian scrapbook. She told me the story behind picture after picture. Among them was one of an adorable little shepherdess. "I was in Egypt at Christmas and wanted an appropriate card," Miss Wassell explained, "so I drove out into the country and found the little girl tending her sheep."

"What a fascinating country Egypt must be!" I exclaimed.

Photographed Her Way Back

And then Anne Wassell told me just how fascinating it is. "On that first trip," she said, "we were all allowed three days shore leave. There was something about the grace and poetry of the land, and the childlike simplicity of the people that made me feel as though I simply had to know them better. I knew I'd have to photograph my way back. So for those three days I worked almost constantly. When I got home, I took my pictures to the Egyptian Tourist Development Association. They looked at them and said: 'Do you mean to tell us you took all these in three days?' I assured them that I had; and they sent me back to Egypt for two months."

Over went the pages of the scrapbook. Anne Wassell riding a camel!—"It's a lot like riding a horse," she told me. A native going to market in Cairo—"I used that one for a Christmas card," she said.

Then we looked at her American scrapbooks. There were little children and more little children. "They're fun to work with," Miss Wassell told me. "I never ask them to pose. I just pack a bag of toys and then gather up my models and we go off to play. When they forget the camera, I start to work."

Likes to Photograph Animals

Anne Wassell enjoys photographing animals too. She showed me one picture of a team of work horses. "I stopped at a farm and took that one," she told me. "About a year later I was going out that way again, so I took the farmer a picture. His gratitude was just pathetic. One of the beloved team had passed on."

"May I send some of these to the Monitor for reproduction?" I asked.

"Certainly," she said. "Select what you want."

But I couldn't. I finally narrowed my favorites down to fourteen and announced that the editor in Boston would have to make the final selection.

The clock was slipping up toward five-thirty. I had to go, but I felt there was one last question I must ask Miss Wassell.

"If a woman came to you and asked how to get into the field of photography, what would you tell her?"

Without hesitation came the reply, "I'd suggest a course in a good school of photography. There she would learn the technique. After that, she should apprentice herself to the best photographer she can find, to get practical experience. I'd tell her to be willing to work for nothing at first. After all, you don't get paid for going to college." Miss Wassell pointed out.

Good Field For Women

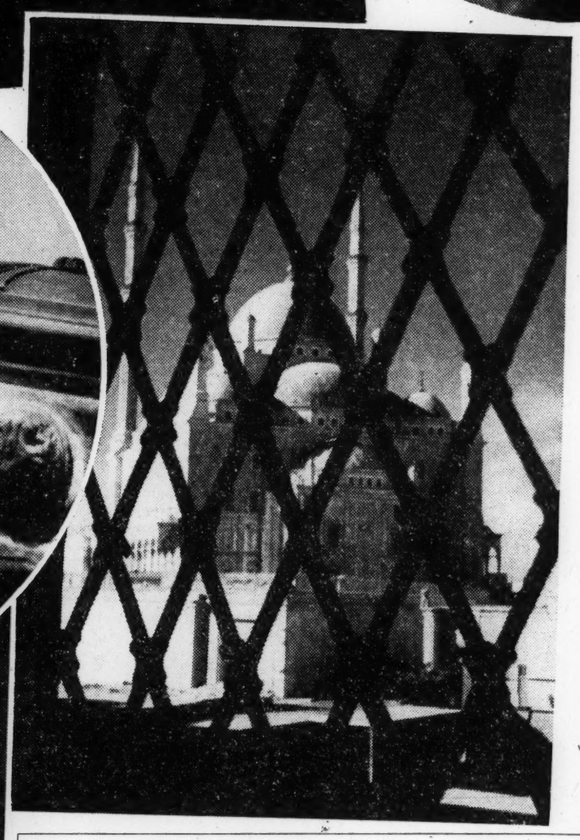
"You do a great deal of fashion photography," I said. "Do you feel that women photographers are especially good in that field?"

She smiled, "I think so. A woman can knot a scarf and give it that certain something."

As I went out onto the busy street, I thought, "Yes, there are many fields that women can bring a 'certain something' to. But, today, America is one of the last strongholds where we are given that privilege."

A taxi swished so closely to me that a policeman shouted, "Look out, lady!" I backed onto the curb and mumbled an apology into thin air. You see, I'd been thinking of how zealously we were going to have to guard that privilege in the months—yes, and years—to come if we were to hold it against the rest of the world. Held it must be, if not for ourselves, then for our eager young daughters who long to be photographers and writers and saleswomen and who may, as Anne Wassell once did, find it necessary to support themselves.

Arnold Genthe



Anne Wassell

Above, in the oval, is Anne Wassell, and to the left are four photographs from her scrapbook. Miss Wassell has photographed her way through many countries. Egypt especially appealed to her, and she has been there more than once with her camera. The two lower pictures in this group are "shots" from her Egyptian scrapbook. At the right is the Mosque of Mohammed Ali in Cairo. Miss Wassell likes to photograph children. "I never ask them to pose," she says. "I just pack a bag of toys and then gather up my models and we go off to play. When they forget the camera, I start to work." The two youngsters in the circle are an interesting example of her ability to catch children in happy moments.

Mrs. Knudsen and Mrs. Hillman Are as Strikingly Unlike As Are Their Husbands

By the Associated Press

Washington

As different in personality as day is from night, are "Big Bill" Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Uncle Sam's dual rearmament boss.

And just as different are their wives.

Mrs. Knudsen is as quiet and reserved as Mrs. Hillman is active and vivacious. The former prefers the background of a home with a few close friends. The other likes the role of labor leader in her own right—the excitement of the coming and going of many people.

Both married immigrants, and each watched her husband rise through the ranks to leadership—Knudsen to President of General Motors Corporation and Hillman to President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Each is proud of the recognition given her husband in this national emergency. Knudsen's job is to get the wheels of production turning, and Hillman's is to see that there is labor skilled and trained to turn those wheels.

Both women are mothers. The Hillmans have two grown daughters and the Knudsens three daughters and one son—and four grandchildren. Both the Hillmans and Knudsens are close-knit family folks.

"Whether a man is building a great fortune or working for a daily wage in a factory, he is usually doing it for a wife and some children," Knudsen once said.

Knudsen was definitely a young man "on the way up" when he married Clara Elizabeth Euler of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1911. That was three years before the Danish immigrant, who had come to this country when 20 years old, as did Hillman—became a citizen.

Loves Her Home

Mrs. Knudsen is content to leave outside achievements to her husband. But she has sought to build around him the kind of home life he likes. Neither cares to gad about much. They've never gone in for society with a capital "S."

Knudsen, who is six feet, two inches tall and heavily built, likes food "that sticks to his ribs," and Mrs. Knudsen sees that that is the kind he gets. One night for dinner they have steak, a green vegetable and a salad; the next night, lamb chops, a green vegetable and a salad; and the third night chicken, a green vegetable, and a salad. Then back to steak.

Knudsen doesn't eat potatoes, and Mrs. Knudsen can afford to pass them up. She is a handsome, sturdy woman. Her hair now is white. Beneath her reserve she is very friendly. She doesn't say much—but she doesn't miss much.

Mrs. Knudsen joins her husband in benefactions—but neither has much to say about them. Not long ago he was asked to sponsor the Lutheran School for the Deaf in Detroit. He didn't feel he could quite afford it at the time. She told him to go ahead, saying she would put up half the money.

The Knudsens live in a nine-room house in Palmer Woods, a section of Detroit. They have a summer place on Grosse Ile.

While Hillman is busy earning his dollar a year in Washington, his lively dark-haired wife, the former Bessie Abramowitz of Chicago, is directing educational courses for the Laundry Workers Union in New York.

There is no spare time on her hands. There never has been. She and Hillman were among the five original organizers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in 1914, in Chicago. Side by side, they've worked and watched that organization grow until now it has 265,000 members.

A Factory Romance

Theirs was a factory romance. They had both been born in Lithuania. She had come over with her family when a child, and he in 1907, when 20 years old. They met in a men's wear factory in Chicago. She sewed on buttons and he was a cutter.

Sidney and Bessie worried about the long hours and the small wages. Something should be done. In 1910, Hillman led the garment workers in Chicago in a successful strike for unionization and better working conditions.

Four years later Hillman became convinced that the skilled craftsmen in the United Garment Workers were not enough concerned with the plight of the unskilled; and with Bessie with him in the venture, the two, with three others, formed the Amalgamated.

They planned that the Amalgamated was to be more than just a union to work for better wages and shorter hours. It was to be "a way of life." Its members through education were to learn what to do with shorter hours and higher pay—how better to enjoy both.

In 1915, Hillman became President of the Amalgamated, and in that year he and Bessie married. The Amalgamated grew and the Hillmans moved to New York. They live there now in an apartment on Twenty-third Street.

She Encouraged Education

They have seen much they planned for the Amalgamated materialize. Bessie Hillman studied that she might encourage educational programs. The Amalgamated sponsored a $4,500,000 apartment house project in New York for its members. Mrs. Hillman helped work out the architectural and decorating details.

Mrs. Hillman's alert, avid mind is ever on the range for new ideas. She reads widely. She speaks several languages—French, German, English, and some Polish. Modern art interests her. She sees from 25 to 30 plays a season.

In manner she is vivacious and friendly, interested in people and their problems. A dark-eyed, oval-faced brunette, she wears her hair in a bun.

Two daughters were born to the Hillmans. Philoime, 22, who studied political science at Oberlin College, is in Washington working—for the experience—in a section of her Dad's division in the Office of Production Management. But she is not on the Government pay roll. A slim, attractive girl, she is very serious about it all.

The other daughter, Selma, 20, a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, recently married Irving Lerner of New York.

We'll Never Forget Her Neighborliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever neighborliness is praised, we think of Mrs. Slacke. Perhaps, because we were in our first house, we were unusually appreciative of neighbors.

Our living room in that first house confronted us with a curtaining problem. The front door had full-length glass, and there were full-length glass panels on either side of it. That meant we needed made-to-measure curtains in considerable quantity, and in those days it was not possible to buy glass curtains with the side hems already sewed.

Mrs. Slacke offered the use of her sewing machine, and I went over to her house one morning with yards of marquisette—and a vast ignorance as to the length of my task. Much to my surprise, she immediately put aside her own housework and said, "Let's do these together." She put me to cutting off selvedge while she did the more skilled turning and pressing of seams. Hours later, when I was wearily through, thanks to her assistance, she was as delighted and proud of the neatly tailored result as I was.

We developed the habit of exchanging half a cake, or half a pie (the cake from me, the pie from her), but when it came to Chili con Carne, she was supreme. Her recipe was too large, of course, for one family, but it never occurred to her to cut it down. Instead, as she was going past to market, she would knock on my door. "We're having Chili con Carne," she would call, and I knew that meant relief from planning a meat course, for that evening her son would bring me a large bowl, steaming hot with delicious beans.

The beauty of the recipe is that it is mild enough for Northern palates; yet it has the real Mexican tang. Although we live many miles from Mrs. Slacke, whenever I make the recipe I always think of her. And I take one of my neighbors a pottery bowl full, just the way she used to bring one to us. Here is the recipe:

Chili con Carne

2 cups pink beans
1 onion, sliced
1 cup hot sauce or use catsup to taste for milder dish
¼ pound ground beef
1-2 tablespoons chili powder according to taste
½ cup salt pork, diced; or salt to taste

Soak beans over night. Cook until tender with salt pork and onion (about 1 hour). Broil ground beef in frying pan (no fat); add hot sauce and chili powder; add to beans. Serve hot. Yield: 1½ quarts.

J. B.

Substitutes For Aluminum Utensils

Since defense work now has first call upon aluminum resources, the Consumer Division with the cooperation of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agricuiture, has gathered material on substitutes for aluminum cooking utensils to guide consumers in their buying until production of this metal again becomes adequate for both military and civilian uses. Such substitutes include enamel ware, iron, glass, and stainless steel.

Consumers having a supply of aluminum utensils are urged to refrain from buying more. This cooperation will not deprive others of a minimum supply necessary for important uses. It is not yet possible to state how long present stocks of utensils in the hands of manufacturers and retailers will last, nor how much aluminum will be available for further manufacture of goods for civilian use.

For Top-of-the-Stove

For top-of-the-stove cooking, aluminum with its light weight and good heat conductivity is especially suitable, but when aluminum is not available, the following materials may take its place. They are discussed here in order of their cost.

1. **Enamel:** For this use, enamel ware utensils in general are the cheapest as well as the most satisfactory to use when aluminum is not available. While not so light as aluminum, the difference in weight is not enough to be important. Price is not a measure of quality because of such style features as color, shape, and fancy handles. An acid resistant enamel holds its smooth surface better.

In cooking with enamel ware, it is important to remember that it must be handled with care. To prevent chipping, the following precautions are suggested: Never allow to boil dry; cool before washing and do not pour cold water into a hot utensil; don't scour with a coarse abrasive. Whiting mixed with water is preferable.

2. **Iron:** For long, slow cooking, Dutch ovens of iron can be used in the same way as heavy aluminum utensils. A four-quart Dutch oven of iron will weigh, with cover, approximately nine pounds.

Iron is satisfactory for general cooking purposes. While it takes somewhat longer than enamel ware to heat, it can be kept at a simmering temperature at low fuel cost. Frying pans, skillets, and griddles are all available in iron. All iron utensils distribute and hold the heat evenly.

An iron cooking utensil must first be "seasoned" to make it more resistant to rust. This is done by putting non-salty fat in a Dutch oven, for instance, and heating it at a low temperature for two or three hours. The fat penetrates the pores of the iron and retards rusting. An iron utensil must be thoroughly dried before putting away.

3. **Glass:** Flame-proof glass heats slowly but retains the heat to an unusual degree. Glass is easily cleaned and is lighter than iron. In using it, guard against sudden changes in temperature.

4. **Stainless Steel:** This is the most expensive of all the materials used for cooking utensils. The strongest acids, lemon juice for instance, will not affect it, and it keeps bright with a minimum of care.

Stainless steel is a very durable material that will stand up under long, hard wear. It is particularly desirable to be used when food is cooked and stored in the same utensil. Because it has relatively poor heat conductivity, food must be carefully watched as it is cooking or it will scorch.

For Oven Cooking and Baking

For oven cooking, an even wider variety of materials may be used.

For baking sheets and cake pans, tin and retinned steel are now cheap and satisfactory. Russia iron and sheet iron may be used for baking sheets and bread pans. Pie pans are available in tin, enamel ware, and glass. Tin is cheapest and very satisfactory.

Baking dishes and deep baking pans are available in enamel ware, ovenproof earthenware, and glass.

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Across 3,000 Miles of Sea Parents on the Embattled Isle Listen to the Voice of Some Little Boy and Girl And Send Them Eager Messages of Home

By Phyllis M. Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mrs. Jones explained that she would do most of the talking. Upon a sheet of paper she had written in a firm hand a dozen questions to be put to her small son, Jimmy, now an evacuee from England in the United States. Her husband wasn't a good talker; a bit scared of the microphone. He just wanted to say "Hullo," to Jimmy, that would be all. Any more and he might make a mess of things.

So it was arranged like that. Mrs. Jones one-and-a half minutes conversation. Mr. Jones one-and-a half seconds, and back to Mrs. Jones for the remainder of that precious two minutes during which they would hear the voice of their little boy and he would hear them thousands of miles across the Atlantic.

It is a tense bit of business, this two-way conversation between young evacuees in the United States and Canada and their parents in Great Britain. Terribly tense—but worth it. Thousands of families, separated for the war's duration, apply to the British Broadcasting Corporation for the privilege of taking part. That they are selected depends chiefly upon the locality in which they live and its nearness to a broadcasting studio.

Began When Princess Elizabeth . . .

The idea of radio talks originated, of course, when, in October last year, Princess Elizabeth broadcast to British children living in the United States and Canada. After that broadcast, somebody at Broadcasting House, London, had an idea that a father here and there, and a mother here and there in Great Britain might like to say a word across the Atlantic even if they could not receive a reply.

Fathers and mothers responded with enthusiasm. Before long the program demanded a full half hour for its transmission. Then, shortly before Christmas, it was decided to try out a scheme whereby the B. B. C., working in conjunction with the N. B. C. in North America and the C. B. C. in Canada, would arrange a two-way radio-telephone conversation in which both parents and children would take part.

Such a scheme was not exactly simple to organize. It meant the division of the countries concerned into regions and the selection in each of these of parents eager to be heard and of children and foster-parents willing to reply.

Great Britain was divided into four regions—Scotland, North and Southwest England, London, and the Home Counties. These regions were in turn made to fit in with those regions in the United States and Canada in which most of the British children had found homes.

Nothing Allowed To Disappoint . . .

It was arranged that the first conversation should take place on Christmas Day, and the broadcasting authorities of the United States sent vigorous enjoinders to Great Britain that once the children in their care had been told to stand by for a talk with their homes, nothing—not bombardment itself—must be allowed to disappoint them.

The authorities in Great Britain hastened to comply, but the arrangement of a matter like that in a country at war was not so easy as it sounded. Many parents, all unaware of the thrill available to them, had left home for a Christmas rest. Others, having lost their homes in air-raids, had scattered without leaving adequate addresses. When Christmas Eve arrived the program was still incomplete. The police had been called in to help search for the desired broadcasters, but even that had been of small effect. At the eleventh hour, officials of the B. B. C. set forth in a taxicab. They discovered after an exhaustive hunt the parents of a certain "Margaret" who had been evacuated to New York, and prevailed upon them to present themselves at the studio the following day. Then they got in touch by telephone with New York to announce their success. But "Margaret" was not in New York. She had been re-evacuated to Florida! The British authorities nearly gave up in despair. But New York held on. They were not going to disappoint anybody—not at Christmas time. No matter where "Margaret" had hidden herself, she would be found. And in the end, found she was, and Merry Christmases flew across the Atlantic.

At Last In the Studio . . .

In the studio, just the other day, six mother and six father broadcasters gathered round the microphone. They adjusted headphones nervously, and listened, without hearing properly the last instructions given by a compere who seemed hardly less excited than they.

The compere looked a little severely at them. No information must be given about any bombing. No weather conditions must be mentioned. Nothing must be said about food. Was that clear? The censor's representative was up in the control room and at one unwise remark would place a condemning thumb upon a switch and end the conversation. "And don't get tongue-tied or just keep on sending your love," he admonished.

One of the six mothers looked at her husband. "I'm getting a bit scared, Dad! Will you hold my hand?"

Dad swallowed rather hard. It would be a case of the blind leading the blind, he said. He reckoned he was a bit scared himself.

She Talked To a Little Boy . . .

The studio clock ticked over to seven. The compere gave the signal, and a mother stepped forward to the microphone. She talked to a little boy she had not seen for months, and the little boy talked back, hurrying to get in all he had to say.

"Mum, I got 96 out of 100 for problems, and 83 for calculations. I got 43 for spelling—but then, I spell English!"

There was a smothered burst of laughter and the tension suddenly broke.

"And Mum," went on the unperturbed little voice, "America's fine! And, listen, Mum, I've got a puppy—truly!"

The compere motioned that time was up. Mum hadn't finished though. "Alan, darling, have you a message for George? Yes, George—a message . . ."

But the child in New York had moved away, Another stood in his place, and another father and mother pressed forward.

They Stood Side by Side . . .

Presently it came to the turn of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. They stood side by side with the written questions before them. Mrs. Jones put her mouth very close to the microphone, "Hullo, Jimmy!" she said.

A very small, a very bright little voice came back, but—it was quite unexpected—Mrs. Jones could not answer it. Something fluttered to the floor. It was her list of questions. She turned to her husband, and Mr. Jones was quick to the rescue. He slipped his arm round her shoulder. "Hullo. Jimmy, old chap!" he said. And the shy parent who was to have made such a muddle of it carried on and ended with a jolly laugh Jimmy laughed too.

Snapshots Were Brought Out

There was tea upstairs afterwards, round a long table. The ordeal was over, everybody was feeling exceedingly friendly Heads came together. Snapshots were brought out. Addresses were exchanged. Everyone said that they must keep in touch with everyone else after so splendid a beginning to friendship. Somebody wanted to thank the officials of the B. B. C. Everybody wanted to thank the United States and Canada.

"It was worth it," said Mrs. Jones, smiling now as happily as anyone, "even though in the end Dad did all the talking!"

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Children and their parents talking to one another across the Atlantic. Above and below are British evacuees in the United States. Center—Parents in London speaking with their children overseas.

Work Scholarships

The Associated Press reports a very interesting story from Athens, Alabama, regarding the successful first year's operation of a hosiery mill manned entirely by students of Athens College . . . high school graduates are awarded "work scholarships" which net about $1,700 in four years, enough to pay all college expenses except books and clothes. These students work four-hour shifts in the hosiery mill at 40 cents per hour, after they acquire skill, with the better workers getting more on a piece-work basis. Class work is cut to three-fourths of the ordinary college load but the student-workers attend classes on a 12-months basis to graduate in four years.

The Discipline of the Job

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The discussion of Scholarship and the Business World in recent YRT columns has been most interesting to me.

I spent nearly four years in a large London office. I didn't like clocking in and out at the beginning and end of each day and at meal times. I didn't like having to sit at my desk eight hours a day during the slack summer months, with almost nothing to do. Above all, I disliked being simply part of a great machine—in which my own individual efforts produced no visible results. I was glad when an opportunity came for me to leave that work, and to strike off on my own, in search of the kind of work into which I could put my heart.

Looking back (I'm still very young!) I realize that the time I spent in that office was full of invaluable experiences. I learned a great deal about the business world, and how a large organization is run. The discipline of early rising, of limited leisure, and of the necessity of adhering to a timetable—all have helped me a great deal ever since.

What I value most of all, however, is to have worked during those years on an absolutely equal footing with people drawn from every level of society—gaining in this way a profound appreciation for the real meaning of democracy, and a respect for my fellow man, no matter what his circumstances.

I have always felt that a year or two spent in this way, learning to work with all sorts of people, or else a year or two spent traveling abroad, not as a tourist, but really talking to all sorts of people in all sorts of places, and looking underneath the surface—is a much better preparation for a career than a course at a University. Of course, this isn't true in every case, but at least it's why I never regret the fact that I couldn't go to college.

It seems to me that time spent in an office, though it may not be interesting or enjoyable to everyone, equips us in fuller measure for important tasks in the field which we really wish to enter. Business ability can never be anything but an asset. Indeed, while working in an office, we can during our spare time be studying our chosen subject, and watching for openings in that field.

(Mr.) D. M. A.

Through the Editor's Window

Pre-School Days in the Treetops

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Parents, it might be said, have moved in on Our Hill, and are bringing about a change in our ways—as mothers and children have a habit of doing to homelife. Probably for the better, too.

Our first hint of it was while the trees were still in bloom and lilacs filling the garden with delicious fragrance. Our movers weren't parents then. They had winged up from the South, spread out, so to speak, over the leafy surface of our land, and for the moment hadn't a care in the world, it seemed, for they filled the air with song.

A little later, when we saw a thrasher and a robin arguing over a piece of colored string, and a chipping sparrow silently filling his bill with strands of dry grass, and a bluebird carrying precisely chosen twigs to the bird-house in the tallest oak, and the dog combings in a Norway pine crotch gradually disappearing, we knew from experience that before long Our Hill would feel like a different place—and it does.

There is still song, but it is rationed, so to speak. More serious things are toward. Flying forms on business bent, pass our windows without a word. And suddenly we humans are relegated to our proper place. If you have ever had a mother with a baby come to visit you (human ones, this time) you know just how it is. Somehow the old routine is no longer important. The baby's things are everywhere, hours are changed, you tiptoe around, eat hot cereal for breakfast, move the bed to make room for a crib, ask your friends to come early so they'll leave soon, and all the rest. Probably it is very good for grown-ups to find they are so insignificant.

Of course some mothers are apologetic about it all. But not bird mothers. At least not those on Our Hill. Only yesterday you thought you might weed under a certain old apple tree. No, indeed. "Can't you work somewhere else?" exclaims Mrs. Robin. "I just wanted to pull up a few of these sorrel plants, they're getting so thick," you offer weakly. "Well, you're disturbing Jean and Barbara and . . . oh get out and away from my doorstep anyway," she scolds after your quickly retreating form.

Then there is the Thrasher family in the honeysuckle directly over the kitchen door—and what a place to choose! "Don't you see how quietly my wife and I come into the Beautiful Presence of our new babies?" Mr. Speckled-Breast reminds you. "Isn't it rather tactless of you to come tromping out with your garbage or to shout back at someone in the kitchen?" And you get so you sneak in and out of your own back door, and say to others, "Don't let it bang. It might jar the babies."

You think to plant some seeds in the dooryard borders, and a little figure flutters almost from under your hand. It is Jenny Wren, gathering food for her babies in the little cabin swinging overhead. Both cabins are occupied, and all four parents hard at work bringing provender. After all, you think, having disturbed three of them in turn, you COULD work somewhere else, since they have such vigorous harvesting to do and were in your border first. "Oh, thanks!" they exclaim, settling in; and the chipping sparrows chime in as you move your garden chair from your pet place, "We knew you'd do it for us!"

Even at your own meals you are subordinate to them. You suddenly drop your fork to chase Chunky the chipmunk out of a bird restaurant, or break off a conversation to umpire between a bluebird and a jay.

But after all, this nursling period is short, and very precious, for it speaks of the trust of feathered creatures in your care. Today a mother song sparrow brought her babies, one by one, to the feeding restaurant in the lower garden and said, "Here is food and water in a safe place whenever you need it. Don't get lazy; support yourself and pay for your board and keep, but come here enough to show your gratitude, and to ease up the days when storms or drought make food-getting a bit difficult." And she fed her babies, one by one, and led them into the box and left them to memorize the idea of food and shelter in the garden you call "your own."

Yes, soon there will be a launching—a program of intensive vocational training, then graduation. That, too, is rich in dividends and all too soon over. So while these bird babyhoods and schooldays last, you are more than willing to tiptoe around a bit, to move a bed or two to make room for a crib, and to be the unimportant but useful fellow creature you are always expected to be in the presence of mothers-bringing-up-offspring.

A Tuesday Column

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If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our time, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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The Home Forum

This Hotel Has a Heart

JUST AS I WAS applying golden portions of marmalade to my toasted muffin and reading the more than ordinarily unwelcome news in the morning paper, down the aisle between the tables came my favorite headwaiter. French he is, without a question, small and dark and birdlike in his movements. His smile is invariable, to match his courtesy, his geniality, his solicitude. I cannot think why I should have chosen to disturb him. However, one eye still on the blackest headline, I remarked in his hearing: "I feel so unhappy today about the news from your country. I cannot understand."

He came a trifle nearer, an almost fierce displeasure spreading quickly over his face. "Nor I, Madame. My heart iss broken. Eet iss quite broken." He was gone, alert and smiling as ever to receive the other tardy breakfast guests; and I was ashamed to have spoken so discouragingly, chagrined to have banished even for a single moment his serenity and poise.

To me, here was another proof that one hotel at least has a heart. Hotels in great cities are commonly supposed to be expert machines, complete little cities in themselves; and yet Arnold Bennett knew better, for he wrote once a long novel about a hotel with a heart. Well, mine has a heart, too. I had suspected it before. Now I was sure.

New York is, of course, lined with hotels. North and south, up and down the chief streets like Fifth Avenue and Park, east and west across the side streets, it is all the same story. Lofty and impeccable, they are nearly identical in elegant appointments, in superb food, in well-trained servants prepared to do any service for a compensation; almost identical in gilding, in efficiency and impersonality carried to the last degree. So that one has to glance at the stationery or at the top of the menu card to be sure in which hotel one is stopping this time. Yet my hotel is different.

* * *

Perhaps the reason was that it had had a predecessor for many years, in another location but under the same name. You had already guessed? I spent a small portion of my youth there, off and on. We used to occupy the same rooms, my father and I; we ate the same breakfasts and preferred one certain corner table. The waiters knew about us and were ready. Afterwards, it used to fascinate me to linger, when Father had gone to his office, in one of the sunny lobbies where stood the clock which showed the time in New York, in London, Sydney, Peking—or equivalent capitals. And, too, I could look up a short flight of steps to a little office on the stairway where Oscar bent over his desk. White-coated men went and came for orders. I would wonder whether he directed them to put onion soup and asparagus hollandaise and strawberry ice-cream on the dinner menu. How did Oscar know what I liked? All the while, people were strolling along a certain famous corridor or else resting in those unreasonably magnificent chairs, three-cornered or with high arms decorated sometimes with golden scrolls. Rather like thrones, they were. Once established, a person remained for the duration of the evening. The revolving doors were never still. Now a gallant creature in top hat and pearl gloves, swinging a cane from his wrist; now a lovely lady in garnet velvet and sables, leading a fluffy Peke on a leash; now a dashing buttoned delivery-boy—at least, that is how they seem to me, as I think back. I could have sat there the whole morning, waiting for Father to come to lunch.

* * *

Today it is no less amusing to sit in the newer hotel of the same name, with the same stamping of a wreath on the letter-paper and on the linen. I am content to sit and stare. Only the other evening I sat so long that I had vigorously to shake myself, pick up my parcels, make my resolute way to the elevator and so to bed. Why trouble to sit before a stage? Here is "theater" in the most authentic sense.

There are, for instance, all the people who are arriving to attend a dinner in the Grand Ballroom. Most of them are in formal evening clothes, looking self-conscious, feeling important. Their taffetas swish, their bags dangle jauntily, their coiffures are truly astonishing. Now and then a couple are dressed only for the street; but, having dared so much, they will grimly see this thing through.

"Grand ballroom to your right. Straight along, sir. No, Madame, not that way. Not through that door. Straight on and then turn left. Yes, there is a coatroom. Grand ballroom to your right." Patiently, parrot-like, the attendant repeats his plea. And do they heed him? Seldom. Their heads are in the air, they are smoothing their gloves or folding up immaculate white scarves. Perhaps they really do not hear. At least half of them walk deliberately through the door into the lobby, instead of "straight on to the right and then turn left." The hotel man gives one desperate glance now and then, when he sees them going all wrong; but he straightens his shoulders at once, swings about in his tracks, and begins all over again: "Grand Ballroom, sir? Straight along to your right, sir."

* * *

On my tardy way to bed, I went to one end of the corridor to look at a portrait of Oscar—and very lifelike it is. I was just about to sit down for a moment in a near-by easy chair, when I drew back suddenly. Pinned to the chair conspicuously, there was a small white paper which read: "Reserved for the use of General So-and-So." I quite understood. The situation had been known to me for some time. Here was formal recognition of it and the fortunate remedy at hand. An elderly man who lives in that hotel no longer goes into the streets, but instead profits by this excellent substitute; for, in front of that armchair passes a generous cross-section of the world he knows. It has happened more than once that I have been sitting in his chair, unaware. Slowly and with sharp glances in my direction, he has walked to and fro until I noticed and found a hasty excuse to change my place. As uncomfortable I was as upon that other occasion when, on shipboard during a stormy passage, I once selected a sheltered deck-chair and did not read the label attached until an imposing gentleman, with a man-servant in attendance, took, rather pointedly, the chair precisely beside me. Then I looked. The chair was marked with the name of the Duke of Manchester. It did not take me long to invent important business in another part of the ship. And likewise, now, I was glad that the General would have his favorite chair, with no further embarrassments on either side. Do you believe now that a hotel can have a heart?

* * *

Next morning I was eating breakfast when Oscar himself came into the room. Abreast of me, he stopped and remarked that I was up early. Women do not ordinarily appear before eight o'clock in the great hotel over which he still presides benevolently. So I said I had work to do that morning, that I had come to attend the auction sale of the books which had belonged to Mr. Edward Newton of Philadelphia. Oscar knew all about that. "A fine gentleman, Mr. Newton," he remarked. "I used to see him." With difficulty, I restrained myself from telling Oscar how long ago it was that I used to watch him attending to his affairs at the top of that short flight of stairs in the older hotel of the same name. He wouldn't have minded if I had. Oscar understands how to occupy the years. One evening last week I saw two hotel employees intercept Oscar as he came along from the entrance hall into the lobby. They were obviously perturbed over something. Probably they were theoretically in charge; their long-tailed coats were perfection, their hair sleek, their mien impressive. But they consulted Oscar. And I do not doubt they heeded his advice.

* * *

People say: Oh, yes, but the new hotel cannot hold a candle to the old. Perhaps not. Yet it has to exist in a changed world and wisely it makes adjustments to meet the people of today—the boisterous young men and girls, the eager sightseers from the Middle West or beyond, the armies of salesmen attending conventions. And, if one will take the trouble to search, this hotel is not all new either. For there is Oscar, there is the wreath insignia stamped in gold, there are at least two somewhat archaic marble statues which adorned an older corridor, and—this I believe to be a fact— there is the same ornate clock with four faces which tells the time in four world capitals at once.

The link is unmistakable, between the old and the new, for anyone with a modicum of tolerance and intuition. It is reassuring today to find, in a place of such majestic practicalities, a warm heart beating underneath. "Express to the Starlight Roof"—that is what the modern world heeds, surging into the elevators, all swiftness and mirth. While, at the same time, the rest of us see moving down the middle of the corridor, the bent figure of the General, his hand on the arm of an attendant, headed in the direction of the chair which is forever reserved for him and for no one else.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Barter

Will you sell me a cloud for a star?
I have millions that shine while I sleep;
But in slumber I journey so far
For a cloud to house my fat, white sheep.

OPAL WINSTEAD

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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PORTRAIT OF MADAME GONSE: *A Painting by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres*

JEAN AUGUSTE DOMINIQUE INGRES was, in his youth, a favorite pupil of David, the greatest painter of his day. This portrait, typical of Ingres at his best, shows his debt to David. But in the delicacy, the strength and beauty of its drawing, it is all Ingres. Ingres is an important figure in French art—an artist who is admired for his classicism by the conservatives and academicians, and for his sinuous and sure drawing by the moderns. Though Ingres himself preferred his elaborate compositions of allegorical themes, his portraits and drawings appeal most to us today.

Madame Gonse, the subject of this picture, was the daughter of an old friend of Ingres. She was herself said to be an amateur artist, and was also a close friend of the painter and his wife. Certainly, Ingres has caught not only the placid and distinguished facial characteristics, but the intelligent spirit of this family friend. The likeness was begun in 1845, but because of various interruptions it was not finished until many years later.

The portrait is owned by the Musée Ingres in Montauban, France, and was recently on exhibition in New York in the important exhibition, "French Painting From David to Toulouse-Lautrec," at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

B. T.

Posséder en Partageant

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POSSÉDER signifie "avoir à juste titre," ce qui implique le droit d'employer les choses qui vous appartiennent. L'on ne peut faire part des biens qu'on ne possède pas. Comme l'a dit un auteur: "On ne possède vraiment que ce qu'on donne continuellement."

Qu'est-ce qu'on peut en même temps posséder et donner? Au point de vue matériel, si l'on donne une chose, on ne s'attend plus à la posséder. Aussi doit-il s'agir ici de posséder et de donner selon des voies mentales ou spirituelles.

Quiconque veut apprécier le bien et en jouir doit d'abord apprendre à le connaitre, à en faire usage. Le bien est spirituel; il constitue tout ce qu'on peut réellement posséder, tout ce qui a vraiment de la valeur. Le bien n'est pas une chose qu'il faille acquérir par des moyens matériels. Selon les Écritures, l'homme, en raison de la maitrise conférée par Dieu, est inséparable du bien. Or qu'est-ce que ce bien que Dieu accorde à l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance? Reconnaître, apprécier le fait spirituel que constitue maintenant même notre filiation divine, cela nous donne conscience de notre unité avec la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, avec tout ce qui est bon.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 57 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures):* "Le bonheur est spirituel, né de la Vérité et de l'Amour. Il n'est pas égoïste; par conséquent il ne peut exister seul, mais demande que toute l'humanité y participe." Elle déclare également (*ibid.*, p. 518): "Les riches en esprit aident les pauvres, étant unis en une grande fraternité, ayant tous le même Principe, ou Père; et béni soit celui qui voit le besoin de son frère et y pourvoit, trouvant son propre bien en cherchant celui d'autrui."

La Bible nous parle de maints personnages qui, faisant du bien aux autres, trouvèrent ainsi d'abondantes bénédictions. Dans la Genèse, l'histoire de Joseph fournit un exemple de possession fondée sur la générosité. La reconnaissance du bien, la fidélité au droit, la résistance aux tentations, la patience dans l'adversité, la pureté des affections, la modestie dans le succès — toutes ces qualités, qui reflètent l'Entendement, Joseph en fit bénéficier ceux avec lesquels il était en rapport comme frère, comme prisonnier, comme interprète, conseiller, administrateur. Même aux heures de détresse, il avait partagé avec autrui ses biens spirituels; cela le prépara au poste où son autorité ne le cédait qu'à celle du Pharaon; il devint ainsi le bienfaiteur de l'Égypte et même d'autres pays.

Faire part du bien est une bénédiction tant pour celui qui donne que pour celui qui reçoit. Si à l'époque où il était persécuté, Joseph s'était laissé dominer par la rancune, le découragement, le chagrin, il n'eût pas oublié la cruauté de ses frères; il ne fût point parvenu en Égypte à une situation élevée, où il rendit de grands services; il eût été incapable de réconforter son père, comme aussi de fournir des vivres aux enfants d'Israël quand sévit la famine. Grâce au généreux désir de faire du bien, Joseph atteignit une richesse de pensée qui fut la meilleure préparation pour le poste de confiance qu'il devait occuper.

Bien des siècles plus tard, lorsque les pharisiens demandèrent quand le royaume de Dieu viendrait sur la terre, le Christ Jésus répondit (Luc 17:20, 21): "Le royaume de Dieu ne vient point avec éclat,... car le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous."

En Science Chrétienne nous apprenons que les choses réelles ou spirituelles sont éternelles. Donc ce qui est réel ne peut jamais être soit perdu soit affaibli. Au contraire, par l'intelligence spirituelle nous apprenons à connaître toujours mieux la réalité; nous prouvons que pour être conscient du bien, il faut en faire part aux autres.

La spiritualité ne saurait s'épuiser; plus nous l'employons, plus augmente à cet égard notre réalisation. La spiritualité s'accroit à mesure que nous mettons en pratique ce que nous savons déjà concernant le bien. Mais si l'on croit que la matière est réelle, on risque de s'attacher aux possessions matérielles et de ne pas vouloir les partager. Le sens matériel est toujours à la fois trompé et trompeur. En revanche, lorsqu'on est spirituellement éclairé, la croyance à la matérialité de la vie s'affaiblit et tombe. A notre époque de conflits mentaux et physiques, la spiritualité est grandement nécessaire. Il faut prendre des dispositions pour remédier à la détresse matérielle et pour subvenir aux besoins spirituels.

Sommes-nous en état de répondre à des demandes toujours croissantes? Le disciple constate que s'il encourage ses frères et leur rend l'espoir, lui-même reçoit en plus grande abondance la nourriture céleste; lorsqu'il panse les blessures d'autrui, il obtient le réconfort et la paix intérieure; ses aspirations trouvent leur réponse, les choses dont il a besoin lui sont données quand il vient en aide à son prochain.

En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que l'homme est doué des qualités célestes qui reflètent l'Entendement divin et qui constituent le royaume de Dieu sur la terre. Par l'étude et l'application de la Science divine, nous apprenons à faire part de ces qualités célestes dont tous ont besoin; car le monde, qui croit à la crainte et à la confusion, doit se réveiller afin d'accepter son héritage légitime — la conscience du bien, ici même et dès maintenant.

Écrivant aux Philippiens (Phil. 2:5), Paul les exhortait en ces termes: "Ayez en vous les sentiments qui étaient en Jésus-Christ." Mrs. Eddy partagea avec l'humanité sa découverte de la Science divine, qui révèle la vérité au sujet de Dieu, de l'Entendement infini. Notre Leader écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 127): "Le terme Science Chrétienne se rapporte spécialement à la Science en tant qu'appliquée à l'humanité. La Science Chrétienne révèle Dieu, non comme auteur du péché, de la maladie et de la mort, mais comme Principe divin, Être Suprême, Entendement, exempt de tout mal."

Quiconque a l'espoir et l'assurance de sa filialité véritable, du rapport éternel et présent qui l'unit à son divin Père, est en état d'appliquer sa connaissance du bien; il est assez généreux pour partager ce trésor avec ses semblables. Ce faisant, il prouve qu'il possède en vérité le bien spirituel dont il fait continuellement part aux autres.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Nocturne

Now in the evening wind the sun's old lamp
Flickers and fades upon its cloudy sill
While eager shadows rise from field and hill
To beat their dusky wings against its flame.

And when, to let the white moon through, the East
Without a warning swings her dark doors wide,
One lovely moment I can look inside
The house of Night and see the stars at home.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Possessing by Sharing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO POSSESS means "to have a just right to," and the right to use that which is possessed. One cannot share what one does not possess. Someone has said, "One truly possesses only that which one continually gives away."

What is it that one can possess and also give away? From a material standpoint one does not give a thing away, and still expect to possess it. Therefore, the possessing and the giving must be spiritually mental.

If we would appreciate and enjoy good, we must become acquainted with good, and make use of it. Good is spiritual and is all that can be really possessed, or that is worth possessing. Good is not something to be gained by material means. According to the Scriptures, man, by reason of the dominion divinely bestowed on him, is inseparable from good. And what is this good bestowed by God upon man in His likeness? Recognition and acknowledgment of the spiritual fact of our present sonship with God make us aware of our unity with Life, Truth, and Love, with all good.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 57): "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it." She also states (*ibid.*, p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

We read in the Bible of many characters who found their blessing in blessing others. The story of Joseph, as related in Genesis, furnishes an example of possessing by sharing. Recognition of good, fidelity to right, resistance to temptation, patience in misfortune, purity of affection, modesty in prosperity—all these qualities, which reflect Mind, Joseph shared in his relations with others, as brother, prisoner, interpreter, counselor, and economist. His sharing under stress of difficulties qualified him for service in a position of authority second only to that of Pharaoh, and he became a benefactor not only to Egypt, but to other lands.

Sharing good blesses both the giver and the recipient. Had Joseph, while under the pressure of persecution, permitted resentment, disappointment, and grief to dominate his thinking, he would not have forgiven the cruelty of his brothers; he would not have risen to a position of usefulness in Egypt; his father would not have been comforted by him; and he would not have been in a position to provide food for his countrymen in time of famine. Through his unselfish desire to bless, he attained a richness of thought that fully equipped him for the service which his position of trust demanded.

Centuries later, Christ Jesus, when questioned regarding the coming of God's kingdom on earth, answered (Luke 17:20, 21), "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: . . . for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

In Christian Science we learn that the real or spiritual is eternal. Therefore, that which is real can never be lost or depleted. On the contrary, through spiritual understanding we become increasingly aware of the real, thus proving that to be conscious of good we must share good.

Spirituality can never be consumed; rather does our realization of it increase with use. Spirituality grows as we put into practice what we already know of good. However, while believing in matter as real, one finds himself withholding his material possessions. Material sense is ever deceived and deceiving. As a result of spiritual enlightenment, belief in existence as material is broken. During the present period of mental and physical conflict the need for spirituality seems very great. Provision must be made for both material and spiritual needs.

Are we ready to meet the steadily increasing demand? The individual finds that as he gives hope and cheer to another, his own supply of heavenly food is increased; that when he seeks comfort for himself by healing another's wound, his own peace of mind is restored; and whatever may be his own longing or his own immediate need, it is satisfied in ministering to the needs of others.

We learn in Christian Science that man is endowed with the heavenly qualities which reflect divine Mind and constitute the kingdom of God on earth. And through the study and application of divine Science we learn how to share these heavenly qualities with others in a world which, believing in confusion and fear, needs to be awakened to accept its rightful heritage, the consciousness of good, here and now.

In his letter to the Philippians (2:5), Paul admonished them, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Mrs. Eddy shared with humanity her discovery of divine Science, which reveals the truth about God, infinite Mind. She writes (Science and Health, p. 127): "The term Christian Science relates especially to Science as applied to humanity. Christian Science reveals God, not as the author of sin, sickness, and death, but as divine Principle, Supreme Being, Mind, exempt from all evil."

Every individual who has the hope and the assurance of present and eternal sonship with his divine Father, is ready to apply his knowledge of good; therefore he is unselfish enough to share that good with his fellow man. And by so doing he proves that he truly possesses that spiritual good which he continually shares with others.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Literary Partners

TO THE CURIOUS READER, collaboration must always be one of the mysteries of literary practice. Two names on a title page inevitably, and in some degree, divert attention from the merits of the work itself to the manner of its production. It is impossible not to wonder just who did what, to search for evidences of juncture indicating where one labor ended and another began. Did the authors write alternate chapters? Or did one man furnish the idea and the other do the writing? Obviously the question is not always important; its importance depends upon the book and its authors. But it is always interesting; and in the lay mind, by some odd quirk, additional stature is sometimes accorded a book because it took two men to write it. Anticipating this natural curiosity, the late John Kendrick Bangs once attempted to explain the situation to his admirers, in a prefatory note to a volume he had produced in collaboration with a second humorist. He suggested that the parts that readers happened to like best were probably written by himself; the others by his associate. . . . A footnote to Stevenson's charming essay, "A Plea for Gas Lamps," reveals that it was accomplished in collaboration with Walter Ferrier; but the note reveals also that Ferrier's contribution was largely confined to leaning back in a chair and laughing. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century several admirable novels were published under the joint authorship of Walter Besant and James Rice; but all that ever was written by Rice, according to Brander Matthews, was the first chapter or two of their first book, *Ready Money Mortiboy*. Possibly they talked things over after that, wrangled out the plots and people in conversation, and made everything ready for Besant to transfer the tales to paper.

Writers who have worked in collaboration, for the most part with capital results, are Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, who wrote *The Gilded Age* together; Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, his American brother-in-law, whose Indian romance, *The Naulahka*, is one of the best melodramas the public ever has decided to neglect; Arnold Bennett and Eden Phillpots, who for the fun of it did three fantastic mystery yarns together; and the well-known Irish team of Somerville and Ross. Barrie and Conan Doyle, however, were not destined to a happy partnership, although as close friends and fellow cricketers they once made the effort. An operetta, *Jane Annie*, was the vehicle for their joint message; now, in its published form, only a rare item for the collectors. It was a flop on the stage, and the two famous Scotsmen never again were tempted to repeat the experience. —From "Partners in Print," in "Books Alive," by VINCENT STARRETT. (New York: Random House.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Spilled Milk, or Water? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Seventeen years ago the treaty to build the St. Lawrence Seaway failed to get the requisite two-thirds majority in the Senate, though the vote stood in its favor, 46 to 42. Party platforms indorsed the project, Republican as well as Democratic Presidential candidates approved it, but for all that it didn't go through.

There is no use wasting tears now crying over spilled milk. But if the lakes-to-ocean seaway had been constructed even as recently as Mr. Roosevelt's initial recommendation, the Nation today would probably have a good deal higher tonnage of sadly needed ocean-going merchant shipping, greatly increased facilities for building even more tonnage in lake shipyards, and a much bigger electric power output along the St. Lawrence River which is increasingly needed for defense.

The St. Lawrence project was not built, but the Tennessee Valley Authority was. And yet here, too, there is a somewhat similar situation that will now repay review. Back in 1935 representatives of the TVA appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee and pointed out that Germany was on the march. They urged that the TVA be expanded in the interest of national defense. Again and again the plea was repeated.

David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director, told a business conference in New York in February, 1940, that there would be a shortage of power for defense production in 1941, if power supply were not greatly increased at once. It takes 18 months to build a power plant, he said. But the speaker who immediately followed Mr. Lilienthal insisted that the power supply was adequate. However, authorization was finally obtained months later to start construction of a couple of new projects.

Today's Supply Inadequate

Today the demand for power far exceeds the supply. The Aluminum Company is now short 150,000 kilowatts, for which it has no supply of its own and no contract with TVA. To help the defense effort TVA is asking individual consumers to curtail their own use and to dim ornamental lighting and window displays and perhaps to adopt "daylight saving" in order to aid the Aluminum Company. But TVA engineers point out they could have built a series of 10 new dams and brought about the single biggest pool of electricity in the world.

To take a third instance, Gano Dunn, who was called from industry to be senior consultant for the Office of Production Management, estimated last February that steel capacity was adequate for defense. He estimated a steel industry surplus of 10,000,000 tons this year and 2,000,000 next.

Mr. Dunn has now revised his estimates. Instead of a surplus there will be a steel shortage this year, of 1,400,000 tons, he thinks, and of 6,400,000 tons next year. That means that we won't have the electric refrigerators and automobiles that we should like to buy. But worse than that, the delay in expanding steel production may mean later delays in the defense output. It takes a long time to build a steel plant.

To take instances like these and attempt to draw any general indictment from them would be extremely dangerous. Who could tell in 1930 or 1935 what would be needed in 1941, or even guess in February what the expanding steel demand would be for a year ahead? Nobody knows precisely, even now, what is needed. But the fact remains that these instances do fall into a general pattern.

A Half-Speed Economy

Steel and electricity and aluminum capacity have all been based in the past on the expectation that the United States will not use its gigantic resources to the uttermost. It has been taken for granted that a good many people would always go idle, and that money and materials would not be fully employed. The United States has proceeded on a sort of half-speed economy. Germany alone was going full speed ahead.

There is a good deal of reluctance even now, particularly in the steel industry, to large scale plant expansion. There is a suspicion that this accounts for the initial figures handed on to Gano Dunn. And nobody can blame the management very much for its viewpoint. If the United States is going back to the old half-speed economy again, after the emergency, the less plant expansion possible commensurate with meeting the emergency the better.

Is the United States going back to that old economy? It certainly isn't if Great Britain falls, for every bit of industrial defense will then be continuously needed to meet Germany's challenge. On the other hand, to look forward to Germany's defeat in order to restore a half-speed economy seems to be a singular war-aim indeed. Once steel and electric and aluminum bottlenecks are broken the hope must be that they will stay broken. And among all the other shortages with which the country is vexed, it may be hoped that there will not be the worst shortage of all, a shortage of courage to put American resources fully to work.

Down the Middle of the Road

Defense of America ..... ***By Erwin D. Canham***

That much-abused phrase "national unity" is still the key to American war policy. It is essential to have a broadly united Nation behind whatever policy is followed by the Administration. That fact, plus the cold, hard details of our military unpreparedness, doubtless explains why the President has not pressed forward with more severe resistance to Axis threats against this Nation's security.

It is not that the President should wait passively for public opinion to catch up with him, or that he should be a slave to a laggard or poorly informed or demagogue-deceived minority of Americans. Rather he must combat all these factors, strive to lead the whole Nation along with him, chart the ground upon which nearly everybody agrees, and then go ahead.

A good many persons were disappointed because the President did not announce more tangible or decisive actions in his speech last week. They were those who agreed with him, and were ready for much more advanced policies. This group seemed to be in a distinct majority, and the figures of White House mail—90 per cent in approval—as well as the best newspaper and poll estimates, support this conclusion.

Feet on Ground

But the President has to keep his feet firmly planted on the ground of preponderant national agreement. He was too close an observer of the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson—the consequences of which are no small factor in today's world situation—to plunge ahead without regard for the political maneuvering and disaffection behind him. He seeks to convince the whole Nation that he is responsibly, cautiously advancing to whatever tasks are absolutely inescapable in the defense of America.

While many are ready to go much faster, many others are in doubt and confusion and dismay. The President must persuade most of them, too. It is ironic that some citizens, eager to see more vigorous policies—who happen in many cases to be those who most vociferously accused Mr. Roosevelt of dictatorial tactics a few years ago—are today saying: "Why does he have to go through all this nonsense of waiting for public opinion? He's just a politician with his ear to the ground. Why doesn't he do what's right and forget all this politics?"

Well, it isn't simply politics. It's democracy. And a democracy cannot successfully be carried into war without the overwhelming support of the people. There have been times when it has seemed that the President could have obtained great public support if he had gone ahead faster.

For example, last Wednesday at his press conference a good part of the Nation—if one could judge by newspaper estimates—was ready for more action on convoys and repeal of parts of the Neutrality Law. Instead, the President seemed to pull back. He may have been unnecessarily cautious. Or, having laid down a policy in his speech which will call for the strongest possible action if it is to be upheld, perhaps he was wise in waiting for the public to assimilate it. The trouble is that there isn't much time to lose.

Definition of Defense

Actually, the whole Nation agrees on much more than is outwardly apparent. The real point of the President's speech was its definition of Western Hemisphere defense. There can be few Americans who will object to the defense of our homeland against foreign aggressors. And if everybody agrees on that, they should agree that we can only defend ourselves by preventing aggressors from gaining territories which would make our defensive effort difficult if not impossible.

There must surely be national agreement on preventing the Axis from establishing itself in Martinique, Guadeloupe, or French Guiana, or in St. Pierre and Miquelon. Or in Iceland or Greenland.

But what about the Azores, the Cape Verdes, and the Canary Islands? These are the springboards from which an aggressor, having forced his way out through the gateway the British still hold at Gibraltar and past the British patrols which last week sank the Bismarck, would be able to menace the Americas.

Where does defense of the Monroe Doctrine begin or end? That is the question Americans must see very clearly, and answer speedily. Many already have said that the Atlantic islands must not fall into aggressor's hands. Is the whole Nation agreed in this determination? Is it true, as most military experts affirm, that our strategic position for defense of the home continents becomes very weak without the islands? Then surely, because all Americans believe we must defend our homeland, they would want us to insure that the springboards for attack remain in safe hands.

Does not President Roosevelt already have a mandate for protective, temporary occupation of the springboards?

To Change the Subject:

"Hard Times"—Exhilarating Times ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

We had absolutely nothing to do with it. No, not even if we did give a guilty start when we read about it in the papers. After all, we hadn't specified "gasless Sundays" or curfew for electricity.

It had been a perfectly innocent and positively private discussion of the times. They might be hard, we had admitted. They might even demand some personal sacrifices—and we could make them, too, we had boasted. But, personally, we hadn't expected Washington to take us up on that so soon.

The subject had come up quite naturally in an interview. It was during the recent convention of the Advertising Federation of America in Boston, and we were interviewing a woman prominent in the advertising field. The conversation finally drifted from careers in her profession into sort of a woman-to-woman chat about the times, and what we thought of them.

The advertising woman had predicted that "we're in for hard times," sooner or later. But she wasn't a pessimist about it. In fact, she was convinced that these conditions, which we called "hard times" for want of another term, are going to be good for us.

We were quite sure they would mean going without some of the things we had grown used to. But we thought we could "take it." Not that we viewed the prospect as a lark. We had to admit, though, that there were numerous luxuries we could get along without.

A car, for instance. We could probably learn to walk again. A fur coat. Come to think of it, we hadn't always had one. We could clean our own apartment, too, instead of having a maid come in—if we had to. We had done it before. In Britain even clothing is being rationed now. We could cut down there, also.

Yes, we could even move into the country and raise our own spinach—if necessary. (Personally, we hope Washington won't propose that one.) But we'll still stick to it—we could. The trouble with us, we confessed, is that we're too used to stepping on a starter, pressing a button, lifting a receiver, or having toast come out by itself when it's done.

As a matter of fact, we wondered if we hadn't come to regard "the more abundant life" in terms of a car in every garage and a chicken in every pot, rather than as a broadening of our responsibilities as individuals, as citizens of our own communities, our own nation—yes, of our world.

What this country really needs, we concluded, is a re-assessment of values.

Hard times are salutary if they're accepted as a challenge. Most of us, after all, come from a pretty long line of Americans who had to rough it. They saw the challenge—the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the covered wagon pioneers pushing West, Lewis and Clark, the forty-niners in California. Even our parents didn't have the luxuries we're accustomed to.

It was hard times—and the way these earlier Americans met them—that made America great. If hard times come again, they can make America greater. Perhaps it needs to be made greater.

We felt courageous about it as we talked—ready to make whatever sacrifices might be necessary to that end. But to talk is so easy. To do is something else again.

It looks supiciously as if we were going to have the opportunity to find out if we meant it.

How One Gun Firm Put Defense Into High Speed

New Haven firm found machines and men to do a grand job of making guns for Britain.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Here's a story that should hearten every Briton wondering if American aid is coming too little and too late.

Here's a story that should bring a gleam of pride to the eye of every American wondering whether shortages of materials, men and machines, strikes, Hitler or high water can limit the effectiveness of our drop-forged, micro-finished fourth speed forward defense of democracy.

Last October, the High Standard Manufacturing Company here secured a $12,000,000 order for machine guns to be mounted in Royal Air Force planes. They bought a dump ground, cleaned up the tin cans, threw up a modern steel and glass factory of 125,000 square feet, building at the very time that materials and builders were so greatly in demand for cantonments and other defense work. They filled this building with machine tools, and remember that nearly every factory in the Nation with a defense order was combing the market for those same lathes, drills, grinders, broachers at that time. They filled the plant with skilled machinists, and remember that no end of other factories were clamoring for just the kind of men who can do this exacting type of machine work.

Less than seven months later, they wound up a May production of 500 guns. This month this will be stepped up to 1,500 guns. Machine guns are being made in this plant by men who work two 12-hour shifts, often munching their sandwiches while they operate their machines; and they drive their machines harder than this writer has ever seen such machines driven before. There's no telling to what peak they might push their production should, as is expected, new orders pyramid on the old.

Saga of Production

That's the nutshell about High Standard, but it is by no means the whole story. For to this saga of production must be added a lively, almost rollicking, human interest story about a banker, a football coach, and a Scandinavian gunsmith, a trio who knew what they wanted—and how to get it.

Take George R. Willis, the banker; Jack Owsley, the pigskin maestro; take particularly Carl Gustave Swebillius, who has been making guns since 1896, who figured out how to synchronize machine gun fire with propeller revolutions, who had a lot to do with building the Marlin-Rockwell machine guns during the last war.

There is something about guns that brings men together. It's indefinable, but genial, just like one fisherman always knowing another. Men who like guns have, like followers of old Izaak Walton, a certain quietness of heart. They can sit for hours talking about their guns and ammunition.

Of such are these three, Willis, Owsley, and Swebillius.

In 1926 they got together and organized the High Standard firm, which was to manufacture the drills used in boring barrels and other deep drilling purposes.

"It got along pretty well until the crash in '29," says Mr. Willis.

"Then it got thin," comments Mr. Swebillius, who is big, quiet-spoken, a bit of the Knudsen type.

"Very thin," agrees Mr. Willis, also a robust individual with the American business man's general aura of drive. "But we haggled along until 1931 or '32. Then a firm up in Hartford that made a target pistol went smash. We bought up their stuff, moved it down here, and Mr. Swebillius made a dandy out of it. By 1934 we had a good reputation with this gun, and were getting along nice, 'though, of course, in a small way. Every home doesn't have its target pistol.

Saw War Clouds

"We had been surveyed by the U. S. Army Ordnance, and had M-Day plans for a 45-caliber automatic pistol. Then, in '39, Swebillius here saw the war clouds. He started looking around for the men who had been with him at Marlin Rockwell, men who knew guns from inside out. He gathered a nucleus of a dozen or so.

"Then, in the spring of 1940, Owsley went down to see the British Purchasing Commission.

"He got the order in the fall for $12,000,000 worth of 50-caliber Browning-type guns, the same sort of gun that was supposed to be the wonder of the last war, only we never got them on our planes in time to fight before the war was over.

"They gave us a down payment, of course, our financial problem was answered when we got their order. Or at least it was answered up to the point of getting started, whether we make a profit depends on us, naturally. That's where Mr. Swebillius comes in."

Mr. Swebillius comes in very competently, you judge. He tells you he received the go ahead signal Oct. 24, that he immediately expanded the old plant, taking a building down on Waterfront Street, and that he bought the property out on Dixwell Avenue, where he mapped out a model gun-making plant, that the ground was cleared of rubbish, that contractors moved on the ground, rushing work all winter, so that in February, three months later, they had a shelter for machinery.

In the meantime, Mr. Swebillius had closed his eyes to the newspaper stories about the machine tool shortage. He'd sent his scouts across the Country buying up all the machinery suitable for the various jobs. Some, he rescued on the docks awaiting shipment abroad. The Army Ordnance helped by releasing some of the older machines from the arsenals. Some of the machines delivered to Swebillius' new factory were 30 years old, but he had men build them over, motorize them and otherwise fit them for service. By March 15 the machinery began to take shape. By April 19 the first complete gun had been turned out, ready for the test range. Day by day the kinks have been ironed out, day by day the production has been boosted.

Surprise Experts

High Standard has accomplished since last October 24 a job that experts in the business said couldn't be completed in less than a year and a half.

Mr. Swebillius takes you from the English Gothic interior of the administration building out for a tour through the plant.

A tall, neatly dressed man comes up with what appears to be a nearly finished barrel in his hands. "We don't need to polish this end, Gus," he says eagerly. "We just put it through the sand blast. It saves time."

He is Axel Carlstrom and you learn he had been with Mr. Swebillius at Marlin Rockwell 20 years ago, had moved out to Minneapolis where he had become a jeweler. When his friend Swebillius wired that he needed an expert to supervise final assembling he came East for the duration.

You see the beginning of the 65-pound finished gun when a 200-pounc drop forging is put in the lathe for its first turning. The lathe groans, shakes, stops.

"The job is too heavy for the machine," explains Mr. Swebillius, and you note that the lathe is probably 25 years old and originally intended for some much easier task. "But a new one, designed for this job came in this morning and will be in service in about an hour, so I told the men to keep driving the old one along until we can start up the new one."

You notice a drill, its obviously old bed covered with an interesting sheet metal cover. An electric motor had been mounted on it, and it was whirling at its task at a great rate. "There's an example of what Charlie Leidke has done. He's mechanical superintendent, and a wizard. He takes any old machine he can get and fixes it up so it does a good job."

In the plant you notice a good many spanking new machines. Mr. Swebillius says they are arriving daily now, and that, generally speaking, the new 1941 machine tools, designed for these specific tasks, will turn out about twice the work of the old machines.

There is an easy air, one of informality. The men are highly paid. Their trade justifies that, their long hours, their persistent effort demands it. They know their job, they know the boss, and his name is Gus and there isn't anything he asks them to do that he doesn't do himself.

"Sure we know where the guns are going," says one workman, "right in the wing of a Hurricane. They won't fail their job!"

Robert R. Mullen

Wide World

A General View of Defense Activities

The accompanying article describes in detail how one small gun factory met the challenge of increased output for defense. These pictures show in broader terms how the arms industry is striving to increase production generally. Upper left: An inspector examines the barrels of the Garand semiautomatic rifles after they are drilled at the Springfield, Mass., Armory. These guns require unusually expert precision work. Upper right: These .50 caliber machine guns are being inspected by experts in the ballistics laboratory at the Springfield Armory. Lower left: Machine guns being inspected at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. at Hartford, Conn. Lower right: Masses of gun barrels in the process of manufacture for national defense at the Springfield Armory.

NEWS ITEM— TOKYO — JAPANESE SPOKESMAN DECLARES THAT U.S. CONVOYING MAY RESULT IN DESTRUCTION OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
BUT JAPAN — SHE BRINGS A NEW HIGH ORDER OF CIVILIZATION TO CHINA
HISTORIC GUILDHALL OF LONDON
NAZIISM IS HELPING TO PERPETUATE MODERN CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND TOO
MERCHANT SHIP
ON THE HIGH SEAS THE AXIS IS PRESERVING CIVILIZATION THIS WAY
AND HITLER'S NEW SOCIAL ORDER FOR THE WORLD IS WORKING BEAUTIFULLY IN OCCUPIED EUROPE
L. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

St. Louis at Braves Field Tomorrow—Oyster Harbors Professional Ready for Win

Contending Cardinals In Town for Three Contests

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Action in the National League's air-tight pennant race centers on Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, when the club managed by Casey Stengel opens a three-game series with the St. Louis Cardinals. Even though the Braves are low in the second division and apparently in need of changes, Billy Southworth cannot look forward to a vacation in the Hub. While his Redbirds have run up convincing margins over the Reds, Cubs, Pirates, Giants and Phillies, they have found the locals and Dodgers tough customers.

On their recent western tour, a journey which started them on the chute, the Braves came away from St. Louis with two victories in three games and have held the leading western contenders even in six meetings this spring.

Humble Pirates

The Cardinals, off to their best start in years, have walked through most of the opposition without mussing their hair. Southworth has taken eight straight from Pittsburgh, four in a row from the Giants, five out of seven from the Cubs, six of his nine dates with Cincinnati and three out of four with Philly. Only the Brooks, like the Braves, have stood up against the Sportsman's Park entry.

Despite the need of batting power at Allston, the local picture was brighter today with the return to form of Dick Errickson. It was the right-hander from Vineland, N. J., who pitched that 2-0 shutout over the Pirates yesterday, for his initial triumph and his club's first whitewash. The start was Dick's eighth. He has been charged with five setbacks.

Errickson Wins

Errickson looked like himself once again, with not a single Buccaneer getting as far as third base. After failures against the Phils, Dodgers, Giants, Cardinals and Reds, he handled the ball like the great prospect he has been for two or three years. Only one Pirate walked and four fanned. When a visitor got around to second base, Dick "had it," as they say in the dugout. He yielded only five hits.

The Braves have been disappointing this spring, even Bob Quinn must admit. The hottest club in the league late last year, the Stengel kids figured to be the dark horses of the 1941 race. There was no way of foreseeing the total collapse of the offense. However, with only a quarter of the campaign played, there is plenty of time for Stengel to get into the money. Just three games separated him from the first division today as he faced the final Pittsburgh engagement at Allston.

Hassett Hustles

The Braves have been short on heroes lately, but one of them is Buddy Hassett. After watching Babe Dahlgren operate around first base for more than a month, the New York City boy came off the bench and pushed the former Yankee into the background. Yesterday Stengel put Sibby Sisti back into the game, but instead of returning Dahlgren to first, he benched Babe and stayed with Hassett. It was a tribute to Buddy's hustle and all around brilliance since taking over his old post.

In pinch hitting roles Hassett gave Stengel a slick .333 average. When given a chance to play every day he immediately pushed this up to .370. In the Pirate series opener he went hitless and dropped to .333 again. But Bud is meeting the ball well and should get on base often enough to keep the job.

Incidentally, it was Hassett's defensive brilliance that took Errickson out of a tight hole in the seventh inning. With Bob Elliott on first base, Arky Vaughan pulled a potential base hit toward right field. Buddy raced over, speared the drive with his mitt, caught Elliott going into second with a quick throw, and then got back to the bag in time to double Vaughan on Eddie Miller's return toss. This is one of Hassett's pet plays. Nobody in the league makes it better.

Four Teams Have Chance In Eastern League Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	7	3	.700
Princeton	7	3	.700
Yale	5	3	.625
Dartmouth	6	4	.600
Harvard	4	6	.400
Pennsylvania	4	8	.333
Columbia	3	9	.250

Last Week's Results

Yale 3, Columbia 1.
Harvard 9, Columbia 1.
Princeton 3, Pennsylvania 2.

Remaining League Games

June 7—Princeton at Yale.
June 13—Dartmouth at Cornell.
June 14—Cornell at Dartmouth; Yale at Princeton.
June 17—Harvard at Yale.
June 18—Yale at Harvard.

Only six games to go and four possible winners—that is the story as Cornell, Princeton, Yale, and Dartmouth battle it out in their June games for the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Cornell and Princeton, tied for the league lead, each have two remaining games, the Big Red against Dartmouth, and the Orange and Black against Yale. The New Haveners have four games yet to play, while Dartmouth, with four losses, is a clear winner only if she can beat the Ithacans twice and Princeton and Yale each lose two games.

The pitching sensation of this year's tournament is Roy Talcott, tall Princeton right-hander, who has pitched his team into a top tie with Cornell. Turning back Pennsylvania last Saturday, Talcott gained his sixth league victory and his 10th win for the season as against no defeats. Roy's batting average dropped to .273 when he went hitless in the clean-up spot against Penn, but his superb mound work limited the hard-hitting Red and Blue to four safe blows, and pulled him through a ninth-inning Penn rally which threatened to spoil his season's perfect record.

Matching Talcott's efforts, the Tiger team rose to top position in team hitting and in team fielding, and Capt. Stan Pearson took the leadership in individual slugging (for the Charles H. Blair Bat) when he pulled up to a .455 average and Yale's Howie Kaye dropped to second place with .423. In third place is Penn's George Hain with the substantial final average of .419. In individual base stealing (for the Princeton A. A. Cup), Frank Reagan, Penn leader, engineered one of his headlong slides in the Princeton game, taking the league leadership and tying the record of 16 stolen bases in one season. The mark he equaled was set in 1932 by another great Penn Captain, Don Kellett.

Team Batting

College	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Princeton	10	343	54	94	.274
Yale	8	272	35	74	.272
Penn	12	385	52	104	.270
Cornell	10	312	55	84	.269
Dartmouth	10	306	47	74	.242
Harvard	10	303	42	71	.234
Columbia	12	419	59	96	.229

Team Fielding

College	G	PO	A	E	Pct.
Princeton	10	270	139	20	.953
Dartmouth	10	256	107	18	.952
Yale	8	210	65	15	.948
Cornell	10	245	103	20	.946
Columbia	12	323	160	28	.945
Penn	12	302	152	27	.944
Harvard	10	244	122	28	.929

Individual Batting

(20 or More at Bats)

Name and College	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Pearson, Princeton	9	33	8	15	.455
Kaye, Yale	8	26	6	11	.423
Hain, Penn.	11	31	10	13	.419
MacCoy, Princeton	9	38	9	15	.395
Orr, Dartmouth	10	33	12	13	.394
Stillman, Cornell	10	41	7	16	.390
Reagan, Penn.	12	47	12	18	.383
Stackhouse, Penn.	12	30	3	11	.367
Plumer, Princeton	10	41	9	14	.341
Kowslowski, Dartmouth	8	24	1	8	.333
Keyes, Harvard	9	36	6	11	.306
Pill, Columbia	12	49	12	15	.306
Finneran, Cornell	10	33	5	10	.303
Jones, Dartmouth	10	33	8	10	.303
Kuczynski, Penn.	10	33	4	10	.303

Pitching Records

(One or more Decisions)

Name and College	G	W	L	Pct.
Talcott, Princeton	6	6	0	1.000
Sexton, Dartmouth	6	3	0	1.000
Ames, Yale	2	1	0	1.000
Jenkins, Cornell	3	1	0	1.000
Lendo, Dartmouth	1	1	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	8	5	1	.853
Waldstein, Harvard	7	4	2	.667
Beinstein, Penn.	8	2	1	.667
Harrison, Yale	8	4	3	.571
Caputo, Penn.	7	2	2	.500
Lindgren, Columbia	8	3	4	.429
Gray, Dartmouth	6	2	4	.333
Smith, Cornell	3	1	2	.333
Carmichael, Princeton	4	1	3	.250

Dobson Wins Again

Red Sox

Boston's American Leaguers have now taken five out of nine from the Detroit Tigers, including four straight . . . It was Joe Dobson's first complete game and his second victory . . . Joe took a back seat in the early weeks of the race, while Manager Cronin looked over his new pitchers . . . But the former Cleveland relief man is now upholding Cronin's confidence in him . . . Ted Williams took a hitting streak of 20 games into tonight's contest at Cleveland Stadium . . . He still has a strangle hold on the batting leadership . . . Jimmy Foxx has gone up 22 batting points since the Sox went on the road.

Braves

Sibby Sisti bounced off the bench yesterday and drove in both Braves runs . . . Casey Stengel shook up his batting order, dropping Rowell from first to sixth . . . Gene Moore, coming back after a short rest, hit his fifth and sixth triples . . . Max West tossed in a double, his first hit in nine games . . . The Cardinal series calls for singles tomorrow, Thursday and Friday . . . Jimmy Wilson brings his Chicago Cubs in on Saturday for a four-game set, including a double-header on Sunday. E. R.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean was sent back to the minors by Chicago Cubs at his request after waivers had been obtained.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
L. Waner	32	6	15	0	3	.496
Hassett	30	5	10	0	4	.333
Ross	3	0	1	0	0	.333
Cooney	117	13	36	0	7	.308
Moore	134	16	38	1	10	.284
Rowell	154	19	42	3	11	.273
Miller	148	18	38	3	19	.257
Dahlgren	139	17	29	6	22	.209
Sisti	84	8	17	1	8	.202
Manno	16	1	3	0	4	.188
Masi	27	2	5	0	2	.185
Berres	82	6	15	0	6	.183
West	122	17	21	6	23	.172
P. Waner	55	2	8	0	3	.145
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams*	132	38	56	8	32	.424
Cronin	148	34	55	4	30	.372
Di Maggio	167	40	58	6	15	.347
Tabor	130	15	39	6	31	.300
Fox	64	8	19	0	7	.297
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	145	33	40	7	36	.276
Pytlak	101	11	26	0	10	.257
Peacock	67	7	15	0	11	.224
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Newsome	66	6	13	1	6	.197
Finney	140	21	27	1	14	.193
Hale	23	4	4	0	0	.174
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

* Leading American League.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Cardinal First Year Stars

Wide World

Frank Crespi and Sam Nahem (inset) of St. Louis

Turned loose by the Dodgers, Nahem has been a valuable addition to the Cardinal mound corps this spring. A shortstop when he first joined the club, Crespi has overnight developed into one of the leading second basemen in the National League and an important cog in the machine that is aiming at the next World Series. The Cardinals open a three-game series with the Braves tomorrow.

Skeet Shooters Competing Over This Week End

Final plans for the Eastern States trap chmpionships slated for this Saturday and Sunday at the Remington Gun Club, Stratford, Conn., have been completed, the committee has announced.

Leading fixture on the program will be the 16-yard singles event in which $1,000 guaranteed money has been posted. Trapshooters from all sections of the East are expected to compete.

Starting at 10 a. m. Saturday will be the Eastern States championship at double targets, a 100-bird event, while at 2 p. m. the 100-target distance handicap championship will get underway.

The 16-yard championship is slated to start at 9 a. m. Sunday with the scattergun artists pounding away at 200 birds. The team and women's championships will be shot concurrently with this event. There will be five classes and five purses in each class in the 16-yard event, with $100 for high gun. All shooters, regardless of ability, will be given ample opportunity to capture a prize.

Shooters will be classified on their 1940 registered averages plus known ability. The handicap committee is composed of T. Clarence Marshall, T. H. Lawrence, W. E. Beers, E. H. Mailey, W. A. Peterson, W. C. Labombarde and E. B. Chamberlin.

The Remington Gun Club, long the home of the Great Eastern Skeet championships, the nation's oldest and largest skeet tournament, has one of the finest shooting layouts in the country

Local Box Scores

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	0	2	2	1	1	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
West lf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Moore rf	3	1	3	7	3	0	0
Berres c	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Errickson p	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	31	2	9	14	27	10	0
PITTSBURGH							
Gustine 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Handley 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Elliott rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Vaughan ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Van Robays lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fletcher 1b	3	0	2	4	8	0	0
V. Di Maggio cf	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Lopez c	3	0	1	1	5	1	0
Lanning p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkie p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	5	7	24	11	0

*Batted for Lanning in the eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	—2

Runs batted in, Sisti 2. Two-base hits, Fletcher 2, West. Three-base hits, Moore 2. Double plays, Di Maggio and Gustine; Gustine and Fletcher; Hassett, Miller and Hassett. Left on base, Pittsburgh 5, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Lanning, by Errickson, by Wilkie. Struck out, by Lanning 4, by Errickson 4, by Wilkie. Hits, off Lanning 9 in 7 innings; off Wilkie, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Lanning. Time, 1h 58m. Umpires, Sears, Jorda, Barr. Attendance 1,034.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	2	1	1	2	0	1
Finney rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	2	3	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	5	5	1	0
Hale 3b	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
L. Newsome 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Dobson p	4	1	3	6	1	0	0
Totals	37	9	11	18	27	7	1
DETROIT							
Mullin cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Gehringer 2b	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Perry 2b	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Radcliff lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
York 1b	3	0	0	0	8	3	0
Campbell rf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Higgins 3b	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Croucher ss	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
Newsom p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Harris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	32	1	4	4	27	12	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—9
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Foxx 5, Radcliff, Dobson, Williams, Finney, Pytlak. Two-base hit, Hale. Home runs, Foxx, Dobson. Sacrifice, L. Newsome. Double play, Higgins, Perry and York. Left on bases, Boston 7, Detroit 6. Base on balls, by Dobson 2, by Newsom, by Thomas 4. Struck out, by Dobson 6, by Newsom, by Thomas. Hits, off Newsom, 6 in 2 innings; off Thomas, 5 in 7 innings. Wild pitch, Dobson. Losing pitcher, Newsom. Umpires, Summers, Rue and Stewart. Time, 2h. Attendance, 2,861.

Byron Nelson Named Winner For National Open Honor

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prognostications on who will win the national open this week at the Colonial Club, Fort Worth, Texas, generally run this wise: "Any one of a dozen to 20 men is liable to win it." The writer who essays to pick an individual favorite goes right out on a limb; but a year ago I had the temerity to select W. Lawson Little, Jr., as my favorite, based on the psychological angle that he finally has gotten his feet on the ground as a professional and was returning to the environment of his last victory in the national amateur, Cleveland in 1935, hence would enter the open with a confidence that was bound to stand him in good stead in the event of getting a good enough start to be in the running for the title.

This year I'm disregarding the adage, "Let well enough alone," and naming as my first choice, Byron Nelson. For second choice, Ben Hogan and third, the defending champion, Lawson Little, Jr., even while bearing in mind that it might be the year for Sam Snead to burst asunder those mental lapses, or whatever one might call them, that held him back the last five years.

Demaret Possibility

That all may sound like selecting a favorite with plenty of reservations; yet even in naming a favorite, a writer who has seen so many prophecies (his own and others) go wrong in a game of so many vicissitudes, is entitled to a certain latitude. One would be foolish, for example, to overlook the possibility of a man like Jimmy Demaret, playing on a Texas course, going wild, as he did on sundry occasions a couple of seasons ago, and living up to the prophecies made about him five or six years back when he first hove into national prominence.

Then there is that other great Texan, Ralph Guldahl, winner of the 1937-'38 titles, also in home environment, capable of making it three in five years, which would be truly remarkable. The course, I would say from all opinions gathered, might be a trifle long for him.

Getting back to my first choice, Byron Nelson, a primary influence is that he will be playing right in his own backyard, for he was born in Fort Worth, not far from the course on which the championship is to be played. Some keen followers of golf over the years might call that a handicap, rather than a help. They might point out, with facts on their side, how many home experts have fallen down at home, possibly for the very reason of having so much expected from them.

Nelson Not That Type

Byron Nelson, to my way of thinking, is not that type. He is a truly great competitor, at his best when the play is important. Just ponder over what he did in the national two years ago, when he made that superfine pullup in the last nine holes at Spring Mills, to tie for the title, and then his performance in the play-off with Craig Wood and Denny Shute, first to tie with Wood in the first play-off round, at 68, finishing with a birdie, and then win the second round, 70 to 73.

Hark back to his final round match with Sam Snead in the P. G. A. championship last year when, one down with three to play, he finished 3, 3, 3 and won by 1 up. Don't forget that the previons year he lost the P. G. A. final to Henry Picard in a thrilling extra-holer, in which both men covered themselves with glory. And don't forget the Masters' tournament at Augusta in 1938. Guldahl apparently had it wrapped up until he took a 5 and 6 at a late stage. Nelson knowing what he had to do, had a 2 and 3 and picked up six strokes, winning by two strokes.

although only one expert avers that at this time of year the ball flies farther in Texas than it does in the north. The impression I get is that the player best with long irons will have a distinct advantage, and that's where Nelson shines. With the woods he is only a trifle behind Hogan and, like Hogan, is very straight.

The Colonial Club distances are:

Out—569, 395, 468, 250, 469, 395, 418, 198, 343—3,505.
In—403, 593, 400, 192, 455, 447, 207, 406, 427—3,530.

Look at those distances from another angle, from the longest hole down, and here is the story:

Yards—593, 569, 469, 468, 455, 447, 427, 418, 406, 403, 400, 395, 395, 343, 250, 207 198, 192.

Analyze those distances and you will find two holes not only over 500 yards, but by a goodly margin, one of them only seven yards short of 600. Eleven holes are 400 yards or longer and two other just short of 400. Not one of the four short holes is under 192 yards and one, the fourth, is 250. As one expert rightly put it, the man who can get an average of 3's on that 250-yarder for the four rounds will give his chances a tremendous boost. A similar hole at Cleveland last year, the 17th, ate up planty of strokes. The fourth hole at Worcester is another along that line. What a contender does on those first five holes at Fort Worth in the four rounds may well spell success or failure.

Measures 7,035

The championship Fort Worth course measures 7,035 yards, is long, and I'm told will play long,

Around The Hub

No H-Y Crew Record

The necessary change in the finish of the Harvard-Yale regatta, to be rowed June 14 on the Thames River, New London, Conn., will automatically end any possible new record for time. According to present plans there is a coffer dam in the middle of the course near the finish and the finish will curve from a straight course to a span near the East shore of the railroad bridge.

Such a change may not mean any great difference in time, but since it deviates from the regular course any time made must be considered apart from the accepted marks. The crews row downstream and the start will be from the usual point at Bartlett's Cove. The change in the finish of the race is not expected to favor either crew, regardless of lanes.

* * *

A deserving drive is underway for athletic books and magazines to be sent to the various military and naval branches of the service. Such reading matter may be mailed to The Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, located at Room 78, at 581 Boylston Street, Boston, and they will be promptly forwarded to camps and stations for the service men. Such bundles may be designated to any particular fort, camp, air corps, or naval base and instructions will be carried out.

* * *

Kenny Corcoran, youthful Vice-President of the Joseph F. Corcoran Shoe Company in Stoughton, returned from his work in the Tri-State matches over the week end to win the annual Boston Boot and Shoe Club tournament yesterday for the third year in a row. Ken covered the Wollaston Golf Club's hilly layout in 71, two strokes under par, to lead the field by three strokes. Altogether 288 golfers turned out for the tournament, which is held in connection with the annual Boston shoe fair.

* * *

Alex Bowman of The Christian Science Monitor scored an 80-76 at Bellevue yesterday to win top honors in Class A of the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly tournament. E. R. Crommett of the Globe took the Class B prize with a 97-87.

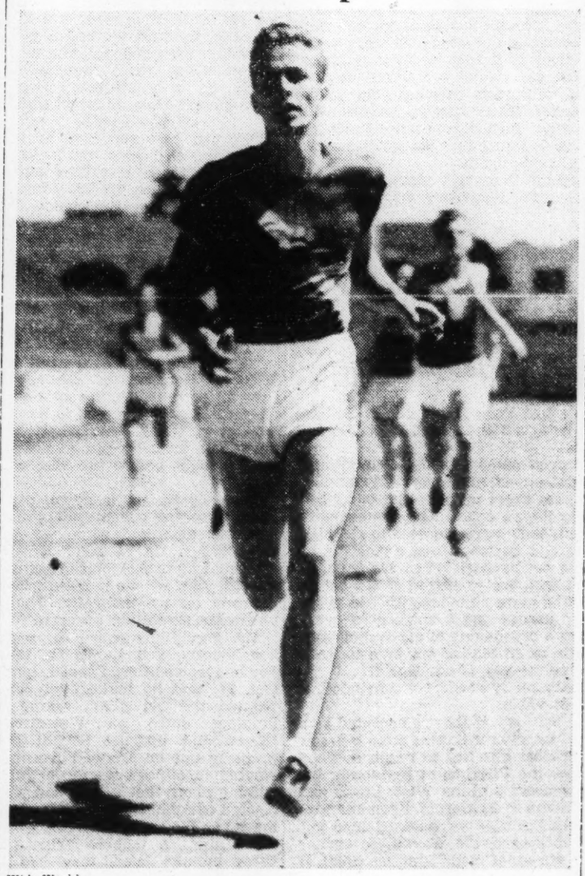
* * *

The spring team championship of the Women's Golf Association was won at Blue Hill yesterday by Western district, which defeated Northern in a play-off 5-2. Mrs. Donald McCluskey of Northern scored the biggest upset of the day, when, substituting for the absent State champion, Deborah Verry, she defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker of Western 2 and 1. This was the first defeat of the season for the former six-time Massachusetts champion. In other play-offs, Southern district won the second team title with a 5-and-1 victory over Western, and Northern won the sixth team crown with a 4-and-3 win over Western.

* * *

Tom Mahan, United Shoe pro, won his second tournament of the N. E. P. G. A. season when he paired with Paul Hoak of United Shoe to win the 36-hole pro-amateur event at Manchester C. C. yesterday. Their score 137-131 was best gross and best net for the day. Three weeks ago Tom had won with Mel Demarais at Woodland.

New Coast Speedster



Wide World

Ties World Record for 440

BERKELEY, Calif.—Running the grandest race of his career, U. of California's Grover Klemmer tied the world's mark of 46.4s. in the quarter mile of the Pacific Coast Conference track and field championships before a crowd of 8,000 spectators. The record equaled the world standard set by Ben Eastman at Palo Alto in 1932.

Andersen Will Be Threat In State Open Golf Event

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the national open golf championship is commanding nationwide interest this week, beginning as it does on Thursday at Fort Worth, Texas, it is just about time to take a long-range peek at the annual Massachusetts open, which takes place at Oyster Harbors at the end of the month.

Originally the M. G. A. planned to make this year's Bay State open the biggest affair in its history, with a large purse attracting most of the big-name professionals. Circumstances prevented President Mel Merritt's idea from carrying through, however, and the Big Eight invitation event was held in its place.

Smith Won

The past two years the open here has been won by a name golfer—it was Horton Smith last year and Byron Nelson the year before. Previously Harold McSpaden of Winchester, a name pro in his own right but still a local pro, won it for three years in a row. Smith and McSpaden may be back to play here, but it is more probable that they will remain in the West to play in the national P. G. A. championship at Denver, Colo., the second week in July.

If they are in the field, they must be considered ahead of the rest, yet not too far ahead—if at all—of Oyster Harbors' chunky professional, Gene Andersen.

Gene is the Norwegian-born golfer who has been the bridesmaid but never the bride in three out of the last four State opens. He finished second, three strokes behind McSpaden, in 1937; he finished second again the following year behind the same Winchester golfer, even though he had led the field by six strokes at the end of the first 36 holes with brilliant rounds of 69 and 70; and last year his last-round sensational 69 brought him the runner-up post again, this time behind Horton Smith.

Pointing for Title

If you are looking for a favorite for this year's tournament, you would not go far wrong on Andersen. The affair will again be held on his own magnificently groomed course, and although he isn't saying much about it, Gene is definitely pointing for the title.

Andersen quite appropriately holds the course record at Oyster Harbors, a sparkling seven-under-par 65 in which he had one eagle, five birdies, and 12 pars. Most of his scoring came on the final five holes of that round when he finished birdie, birdie, eagle, par, birdie.

Although not many know it, Gene is an elder brother of Ty, the Boston Olympics' star hockey defenseman, and with hockey in the winter and golf in the summer the Andersen boys manage to keep in the public eye the year round.

Interestingly enough, Gene used to be a good hockey player and Ty a better-than-average golfer. "I used to play for Swampscott High School, along with Ty," Gene said the other day at the Tri-State matches at Osterville. "And both of us used to caddie during the summer. The difference was that I liked golf better than hockey, while Ty was the other way around."

According to his brother, Ty had the makings of a great golfer, if he had only liked the game. "Ty could hit a ball as far as any of the big golfers of today." Gene declared, "and that is not just brotherly pride. Why, three times in one summer, when he was only a kid caddie, he drove the 270-yard sixth hole at Tedesco, and those three times were just one-half of the number of times he played all summer."

Caddie Champion

Once started on his kid brother (Gene is three years older) the Oyster Harbors pro kept right on. "Yes, Ty had the makings," he continued. "He won a caddie championship when he was 15, but that was as far as he cared to go. Just to show me he could still play, however, he once came down to Colonial Country Club in Wakefield, where I was the pro, and shot a 76—and that was with five balls out of bounds. Moreover, that was the first time he had touched a golf club in three years."

Neither follows the other's activities much now, except through the newspapers. Gene only saw Ty play hockey once last winter, and Ty didn't see Gene play golf much more than that last summer. If Ty really wants to see something, though, he should go down to Oyster Harbors June 30 and July 1. His brother may have something to show him by way of trophies when the State open is over.

Tiller Talk

This past week end left no doubt that this year's yachting season will rank with those of years past. Opening day fleets at South Boston and Wollaston yacht clubs for Boston Bay fleets were over the 100 mark, and this under difficult racing conditions.

For instance, the opener of the yachting season at South Boston on Memorial Day attracted 103 craft, which battled hard knock-down puffs of northerly direction. And at Wollaston Yacht Club Sunday, 117 turned out in easterly fog and rain.

The Wollaston affair was the first inter-club of the season, and furnished interesting data for the coming season. As is the custom, the popular Indians hit the trail pretty close to mid-season form, with 27 banging across the starting line. Feature of the race was George Rolt's new creation, Tecumseh, owned by John Dexter, and handled by Harty Sass, formerly of Seminole fame. Following Tecumseh at the finish line were veteran top-notchers of the class, Walter Hallett with Tonto, and Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona. It was Bonney's second straight third position, although the Southie third does not count in the season's inter-club booty.

For Rolt the builder, Tecumseh's triumph was another feather in his cap. Yachting fans still remember the winning record of Rolt's two other Indian creations—Kickapoo, inter-club champion four years ago, and Hard-a-lee, whose sensational late season record after its launching three years ago was the talk around the tepees.

Best record of the young season around Boston Bay waters is that of Willard Smith with his Band Wagon in the large Hustler class. Smith took first honors at both Southie and Wollaston. The Hustlers, by the way, are not far behind the Indians in popularity at this stage of the season, starting 21 boats in the two regattas. And their starts are closely resembling that of the Indians, thus giving judges more frenzied work.

Perhaps the most significant part of the Boston Bay yachting season so far is the observance of the new rules set up by John Burroughs and his committee for making the work of the racing officials a little easier. Such rules as the correct numbers on sails have found only two violations. And the general confusion around the starting line has been lessened considerably.

* * *

The Boston Bay fleet catches up on its home club racing this weekend as no inter-club is scheduled for Sunday. Next gathering of the flotilla is a week from Sunday at Savin Hill Yacht Club. . . . Racing circulars are already out for the Savin Hill regatta, with a raft-full of prizes for all classes. . . . Commodore George F. Winchester, Vice-Commodore Homer R. Hill, and Rear-Commodore Carol Dunn head the welcoming committee, with Daniel J. Donahue chairman of the race committee.

The tune-up racing down North Shore way for Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Club skippers last Saturday attracted 24 boats, a fair fleet for the annual tune-up race . . . Feature was Edward Mitton's triumph with his Mitamar II in the Thirty-Square Meter Class . . . Mitamar scored the second triumph in its one year-old career . . . Note for Beverly Yacht Club enthusiasts: Edwin Ginn has brought his Pilgrim to Marblehead waters for Thirty Square competition.

* * *

This Saturday's inaugural of the Eastern Yacht Club's racing season should find the Marblehead racing fleet out in full force . . . Corinthian opens its season one week from Saturday.

* * *

The first twilight race of the season will be run off tomorrow night by the Wollaston Yacht Club.

* * *

Clint Ferguson has proved himself the all-round water athlete once again this season . . . The national champion outboard racer brought his Breezin' Thru home to a second and first in the Adams Class in the two Boston Bay regattas . . . The smart Quincy class has four boats racing now, with expectation of a larger fleet in two weeks.

* * *

The sleek Manchester 18-footers, lead-off class of the Boston Bay fleet, found Ex-Commodore Carl Gabele of the South Boston Yacht Club turning in two victories with the newly-named Bad Risk, formerly Flicker . . . Gordon Russell's newly acquired Nipper from Leslie Rawding, followed both times.

* * *

After only seven starters at South Boston, the Winabout Class returned to normalcy Sunday with 17 of its fleet hitting the home club's racing course . . . Veteran winner George Curry brought in Omaha for the gun.

* * *

The Southie turnout compared favorably with turnouts of other years . . . There were 117 in the biggest yachting year locally, 1937 . . . The following season found 113, 91 in 1939, and 106 a year ago.

* * *

The International Star Class has been an early season disappointment with only three members racing at both regattas . . . The usual strong Radio Class, too, has been low in number, with 15 at South Boston and eight at Wollaston.

* * *

The International Snipe Class has a promising fleet this season . . . Eighteen were on hand Sunday, with Jim Fleming bringing in his Wasp for the salute a few seconds ahead of Charlie Nugent's Pelican. W. A. D.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Hal Schumacher, Giants, pitched three-hit game to blank Cubs, 3-0.

California Lawn Tennis Players to Invade Eastern Circuit Despite Lack of Help

Trojans to Send Net Team For Fling at College Title

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A month or so ago, this column rued the announcement by the Southern California Tennis Association that it would not finance trips of outstanding netsters from this section of the country to eastern major tournaments this summer.

Now comes news which saves the situation.

The University of Southern California, newly crowned tennis champ of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, has promised to send its championship team of four players back to the court wars.

Trojan racketers to make the trip will be Ted Olewine, ace singles player of the team; Charley Mattman, who with Welby Van Horn holds the Southern California doubles crown; George Toley and Bill Reedy. This quartet will represent their university in the national intercollegiates and it is felt that at least Olewine will stay on for the major grass court tourneys while Mattman is considered a probable candidate for those meets.

Ted Schroeder, a former Trojan now enrolled at Stanford, who is coholder with Jack Kramer of the national doubles title, also will leave within the next fortnight.

According to his announcement he will start at Seabright, then go to Southampton, Rye, Newport, the national doubles, the national singles at Forest Hills, and then speed back here for the Pacific Southwest meet.

Mako and Parker

Other western representatives in eastern tourneys will be Gene Mako and Frank Parker who both plan to start their summer onslaughts in Kansas City.

All in all, it looks as if the Western aces will be right in among them.

* * *

Clara Callender of Annandale Country Club, who refused to compete in either the State or the Southern California championships so that she could better prepare for the United States women's championships, is shaping up so rapidly that local observers say that she will be the one for Betty Jameson to beat at Brookline, Mass., next September—if Betty can!

Many persons who have watched many women champions play say that Clara is playing more brilliantly than any of them. In six trips around the Annandale course she has never gone higher than 73 and one day hit a 69. It is said that Annandale's heavily trapped fairways are forcing her to place her shots more accurately than ever before.

Goal Set on National

Her goal is set on the national. With her unfaltering determination, chances are all in her favor.

Following the precedent started last year at the Southern California amateur golf championships at Lakeside, public links players have been invited to compete against private club representatives at the Oakmont meeting which opens June 9. The field will include 17 golfers of the municipal courses. Invitations were based on at least one of the following achievements: reached the finals of the Southern California amateur last year, qualified in last two years in national public links, reached finals of Los Angeles City championship, or won Santa Monica or Long Beach City championships.

Maurie Luxford, chairman of the Southern California Golf Association tournament committee who made such a success of the Lakeside meet last year, has been placed in charge of the Oakmont tourney, it was announced by B. L. Eldridge, president of the S. C. G. A.

Tournament golfers who have competed in California events for the last two decades will participate in the "Old Timers' Event" at Oakmont June 13 as a feature of the tournament.

So far, at least, the only effect national defense and general unrest is having on Southern California golf is in a shortage of caddies. For that matter, I presume that courses throughout the country are facing the same situation.

On the other hand, statistics show that more people are knocking the little white balls around today than at any time during the last five years.

Larger Fields

Local tournaments are showing larger fields, but entries in the national open are much smaller than last year.

* * *

Bob Peoples, holder of the native American record in the javelin throw and star fullback in football, has been voted the Jacob Gimbel award for 1941 by the University of Southern California coaches and the general athletic committee.

The award is given annually to the senior athlete who "during the period of his athletic competition, has displayed the best attitude toward sports and other phases of university life." The citation will be presented him June 5.

* * *

California will get its first taste of professional championship speed skating June 7 at Westwood Village's Tropical Ice Gardens when Everett McGowan of St. Paul, a champion in both amateur and professional ranks, meets Charles Hadlett of Winnipeg, former Pacific Coast amateur king.

McGowan, who recently appeared here as a figure skater in the Ice Follies and Ice-Capades, holds speed skating records in the 1,500 meter, one mile, and half mile distances, and the motor-paced mark for 100 yards.

During his career, McGowan has defeated Irving Jaffie, Bobby McLean, Norval Baptie, Art Staff, Ed Lamy and many others.

* * *

Horseshides on the Half Shell: Bob Kahle, Hollywood third baseman, ended a 24-game hitting streak Friday in a game against Seattle. Getting 38 hits in 103 times up, he drove in 14 runs and tallied 21 himself . . . Jack Rothrock's San Bernardino Club in the California League won for itself the bat-breaking championship when it broke every bat but two in a recent series . . . Fans who witnessed the April 7 game between Sacramento and Oakland must have liked the match so well that they all came back the next night. Officials reported that exactly the same number, 2,762, witnessed both games. **A. S., 3d**

Did You Know?

Ty Cobb led the American League in batting 12 years, nine of them consecutive, and finished with a lifetime average of .367. He hit over .300 for 23 straight seasons, and against a dead ball.

Motion Pictures Show Pat Haley Placing Third

BERKELEY, Calif., June 3 (AP)—Motion pictures yesterday showed Pat Haley placed third in the 100-yard dash in the Pacific Coast Conference track and field championships. Finish judges had failed even to place the Washington State College sprinter Saturday.

The corrected race standings gave the Washington State team third place with 27 points instead of a tie with Stanford at 24 points.

The official pictures also gave Fay Froom, California, fourth place in the 440-yard dash and John Long, Washington, fifth, reversing their positions as called Saturday.

Corrected team standings: U. S. C., 72; California, 49½; W. S. C., 27; Stanford, 22; Washington, 8. (Rest unchanged).

College Baseball

Results June 1

Iowa 3, Michigan State 2.
Seton Hall 2, Boston College 1 (10 innings).
Ohio State 4, California 1.
Drew 7, Hartwick 4.
Clarkson Tech 6, St. Lawrence 5.
Wisconsin 3, Luther 0.

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★ KEEP any amount on deposit.
★ PAY only for service used.
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The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
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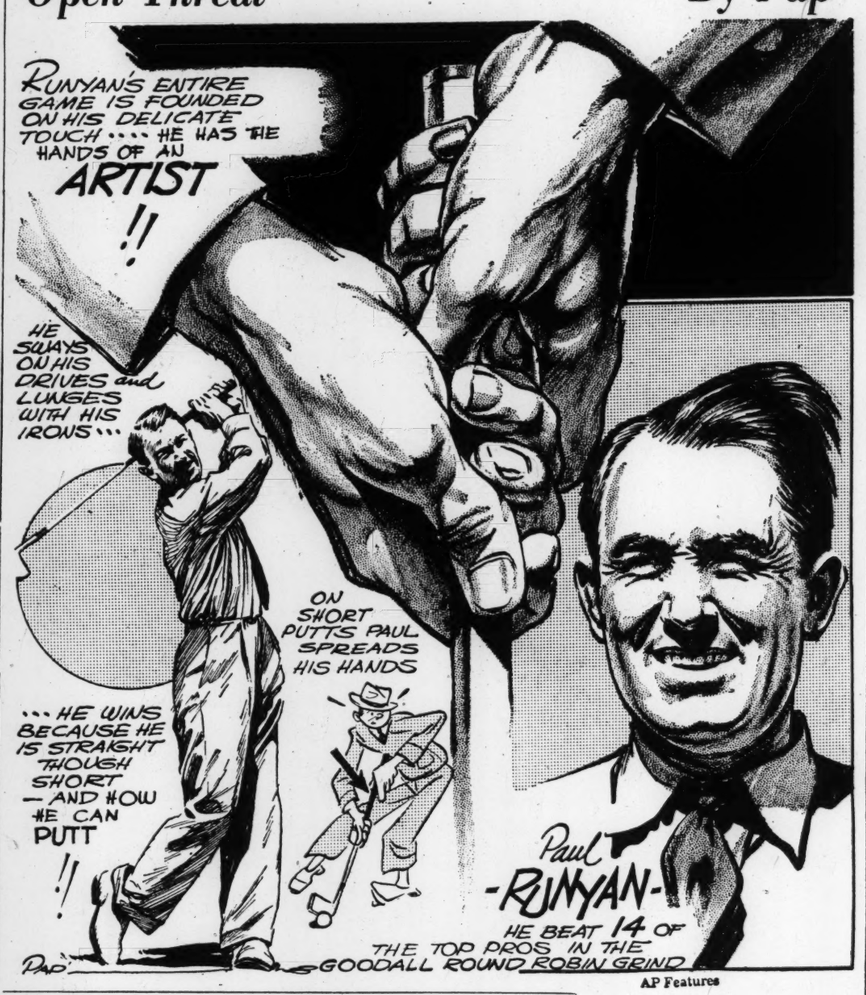
Open Threat —By Pap'


RUNYAN'S ENTIRE GAME IS FOUNDED ON HIS DELICATE TOUCH .... HE HAS THE HANDS OF AN ARTIST !!
HE SWAYS ON HIS DRIVES and LUNGES WITH HIS IRONS ...
ON SHORT PUTTS PAUL SPREADS HIS HANDS
... HE WINS BECAUSE HE IS STRAIGHT THOUGH SHORT — AND HOW HE CAN PUTT !!
Paul -RUNYAN- HE BEAT 14 OF THE TOP PROS IN THE GOODALL ROUND ROBIN GRIND
PAP

AP Features

Cardinals Get Habit Of Winning by Single Tally

By the Associated Press

It was the talk of the major leagues last year that the Cincinnati Reds won 42 games by one-run margins and in doing it won the National League pennant and the world championship. But the way things are going this season, that record may look puny before the finish. It took a total of three runs to return the St. Louis Cardinals and Cleveland Indians to first place in their respective leagues yesterday and that is just a sample of what has been going on.

To date, 21 of the Cardinals' 44 contests have been decided by single runs with the Redbirds winning 15 of them, mostly in the late innings. The Indians have found two runs a more comfortable margin, either winning or losing, but they have had seven one-run decisions in their favor and six against them in 49 games.

Cards Break Tie

The Cards broke their tie with Brooklyn yesterday by beating the Dodgers 5-4. The Indians, after losing two games to the Yankees, bounced back the way they usually do when Bob Feller is pitching, whipped the Yanks 7-5 and moved back to the top after spending a day behind the Chicago White Sox.

Some distance behind these leaders, the Reds and Boston Red Sox also moved up. The world champions turned back the New York Giants 4-3 and took fourth place in the National League by a few percentage points over the Chicago Cubs. The Red Sox, taking advantage of Philadelphia's rain-enforced idleness in St. Louis, moved a half game ahead of the A's into fourth with a 9-1 triumph over Detroit.

Typical Finish

It was a typical finish that put Billy Southworth's boys back on top and ended Brooklyn's nine-game winning streak. After the Dodgers recovered from an attack of jitters that cost them three runs in the fifth and tied the score with a pair in the eighth, the Cards needed a run to win and they got it. It was as easy as that. Johnny (on the spot) Hopp, whose double was the key hit of the fifth-inning rally, banged out a triple and then loped home after Jim Brown flied out.

The Yankees did not show much respect for Feller's shutout record, breaking it off at 30 innings in the second when they scored twice to knot the count. But from there on their only scores came on two homers by Tommy Henrich. Meanwhile, southpaw Marius Russo walked two runs across in the fifth and Ken Keltner's triple and Tommy Heath's homer finished the job in the next inning.

Sundra Wins

The White Sox, after reaching the top, succumbed 8-3 to Steve Sundra and the seventh-place Washington Senators. While Sundra was allowing only six hits up to the ninth, the Senators concentrated their 13-hit attack on Bill Dietrich and Buck Ross with increasing force from the fifth to the eighth for all their runs.

Boston's Red Sox belted over the Tigers behind a four-hit hurling job by Joe Dobson. Jimmy Foxx hit a homer with two aboard off Bobo Newsom's delivery in the first inning and Dobson socked the first round tripper of his career in the second to clinch the argument.

Fiddler Bill McGee, who has yet to win a game for the Giants, gave the Reds only four hits in 6⅔ innings, but they were enough. Home runs by Eddie Joost and Ernie Lombardi accounted for three tallies and two walks followed by a clean single by Elmer Riddle, the Reds' pitcher, scored the winning run.

The Phillies aided the Reds' advance when they knocked off the Cubs for the first time this season, 3-2, on Johnny Podgajny's seven-hit hurling and Danny Litwhiler's two homers. Dick Errickson gave the Boston Braves their first shutout triumph of the campaign, stopping the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2-0, with five hits.

Rule to Limit Flight of Ball Is Criticized

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3 (AP)—George Sargent, erstwhile U. S. open golf champion and pro at Bobby Jones' home course, sounded off today on the U. S. Golf Association's proposed distance limitation, predicting:

1. It would help 25 high-powered professionals.
2. It would hinder a million dubs.

Limit the distance a golf ball can be driven, says the veteran stylist, and you limit interest in the game.

"The idea is for the benefit of about 25 pros," Sargent said. "It won't help a bit, especially when you think about the millions of dubs.

"Take Atlanta's courses right now. They are hard and players are getting a lot of distance. They are pleased about it, too."

Announcement of the proposed rule, circulated by the U. S. G. A., did not specify how much distance would be allowed, noting simply "the extent of the limitation will be determined after further study of tests made on the association's new testing machine."

Said Sargent: "I think the rules should be left alone. Just because a few of the topnotch pros can knock the ball so far that they are using short irons where the course was designed for a brassie shot is no reason to handicap the dubs.

"The dubs pay the freight, and they are the ones who need distance, so why limit their drives. They get a lot of fun out of hitting long drives. I don't think it will help the game a bit. A rule like that drives away players."

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Dobson, Red Sox—Pitched four-hit ball against Tigers and made three safeties himself, including home run.

Dick Errickson, Braves—Shut out Pirates with five-hit performance.

Elmer Riddle, Reds—Besides turning in good pitching job against Giants, he singled across winning run in seventh.

Johnny Hopp, Cardinals—Hit double and triple to spark victory over Dodgers.

Bob Feller, Indians—Stopped Yankees with seven hits to put Cleveland back on top American League.

Steve Sundra, Senators—Beat White Sox with 10-hit pitching, allowing only six in first eight frames.

Danny Litwhiler and John Podgajny, Phillies—Litwhiler hit two home runs and single to bolster Podgajny's seven-hit pitching against Cubs.

The duffers who lined the first tee at Fresh Meadow when Paul Runyan lashed out a 200-yard drive on the third round of the Goodall Round Robin snickered as the little White Plains pro's ball came to a stop some 60 yards behind the drives of Porky Oliver and Dick Metz. Runyan used a wood on his second shot and hooked into a trap to the left of the green while Oliver and Metz were on easily with short irons. Runyan blased out of the sand and left himself a seven-foot putt which he promptly dropped for a four, to halve the hole.

Porky Oliver glanced our way and shrugged his shoulders. And that's the way Runyan went along for seven rounds, scrambling all the way, to beat 14 of the nation's leading pros in 126 holes of match play. Runyan swayed on his tee shots, lunged with his irons and played an altogether unorthodox brand of golf, but with it all he gave a grand exhibition of pluck. His will to win, even when he seemed hopelessly out-distanced, kept him in there all the way.

Runyan proved that the old recipe for victory in golf—short and straight—still holds good. Of course, Runyan fashioned his Goodall triumph with his putter. And here again, he was unorthodox. His putter is an unconventional implement with a paddle-shaped grip about two inches wide and one inch thick. On short putts, Runyan separated his hands, placing his right some 12 inches below the left. The shorter the putt, the lower the grip he employed.

It all adds up to one thing—Runyan has adopted these unorthodox methods only after making exhaustive studies of all angles with the result that he probably gets more out of his limited assets than any other top flight golfer. He is so small that he has to do this in order to compete with the leaders. The chances are that not one of the thousands who watched Runyan at Fresh Meadow learned a single thing from him. Most of them walked away muttering to themselves and wondering how he managed to win.

Smith Succeeded

NEW YORK (AP)—Freddie Metcalfe, who guided the Regina Rangers to their Allan Cup victory last season, has received a promotion in the New York Ranger hockey chain.

Lester Patrick, manager of the National League Rangers, announced through his office here he had signed Metcalfe as Manager of the New York Rovers of the U. S. Amateur League and representative of the Ranger chain in Western Canada during the summer. He succeeds Alex Smith as head of the Rovers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	32	12	.727
Brooklyn	31	13	.705
New York	21	19	.525
Cincinnati	21	24	.467
Chicago	19	22	.463
Pittsburgh	14	22	.389
Boston	14	24	.368
Philadelphia	13	29	.310

Results June 2
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	30	19	.612
Chicago	26	18	.591
New York	25	20	.556
Boston	22	19	.537
Philadelphia	23	21	.523
Detroit	23	23	.500
Washington	16	29	.356
St. Louis	13	29	.310

Results June 2
Cleveland 7, New York 5.
Boston 9, Detroit 1.
Washington 8, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, rain.

Open Finish Will Not Be A Close One

FORT WORTH, June 4 (AP)—Seven of the last eight U. S. open golf championships, starting with Johnny Goodman's one-shot victory over Ralph Guldahl in 1933, have found the winner at most two strokes in front at the finish. The last two years, at Philadelphia in 1939, and Cleveland a year ago, there were ties at the end of 72 holes.

Gene Sarazen figured in that last one—he lost to Lawson Little in the play-off—and it's Sarazen who believes the 1941 tournament, starting Thursday over the Colonial Club course, will put a stop to the neck-and-neck finishes.

All by Himself

"The man who wins this one is going to win it all by himself," says Sarazan, a two-time former winner who'll be playing in his 22nd consecutive open. "This course is such a fine one, but such a tough one, that I can't see more than one man scoring on it, and even he may not have to shoot sensational golf.

"Don't let anybody kid you about the trouble you can get into around here. Get in that rough, or in one of those gullies, and you'll be taking a six instead of a four."

Gene, impressed by the way the Texans are staging their first big golfing show, thinks one of the Texas boys is likely to win. His own choice is Byron Nelson, co-favorites with Ben Hogan.

Great Irons

"I say that without even having seen Byron hit a shot here," said Gene (Nelson later shot a 73 his first time around). "His game, with those great irons and fine control of tee shots, should look awfully good. Hogan? No, he doesn't seem to have the confidence."

As for Gene himself, he has more than a hunch he'll be in there pitching. The hunch involves a sequence of 2's—his first open title in 1922, his repeat in 1932, now his 22nd try.

Tribute Paid to Lou Gehrig

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, the great "Iron Horse" of baseball, the big, handsome fellow who was a marvel of power and endurance for 14 years as the first baseman of the New York Yankees, passed on last night at his home in the Bronx.

Gehrig's place among baseball's immortals was assured a year ago when he was voted into the sport's Hall of Fame. Before he voluntarily withdrew from the Yankee line-up May 2, 1939, at Detroit, he set a never-approached record of playing in 2,130 consecutive championship games, 34 World Series contests and countless exhibitions.

He started his streak as a pinch-hitter on June 1, 1925. The next day he replaced Wally Pipp at first base and never missed a game for 14 years.

He twice was named the most valuable player in the American League, led it in batting with .363 in 1934, set a major league record for batting in more than 100 runs a year for 13 years, set the American League mark of 184 runs batted in in 1931, hit a home run with the bases loaded on 23 different occasions and once hit four homers in one game, feats never equalled.

After the 1939 World Series, Mayor F. H. La Guardia offered him a 10-year post on the City Parole Commission at a salary of $5,700, a modest stipend for a man who made in the neighborhood of $400,000 in his years on the diamond and reached a peak of $39,000, exclusive of World Series and other extras, in 1938.

Gehrig accepted immediately and was sworn in the following January after spending the interim reading and studying about parole. He devoted all his energy to this job, seldom going anywhere except to his office or to one of the city's institutions. He believed devoutly in the benefits of parole to society and took every opportunity to talk about it, to boost it, and to improve the city's system.

Expressions of tribute came from the great and small of baseball throughout the country.

N. E. Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3 (AP)—Seeded players had little difficulty in opening tests in both the men's and women's singles yesterday as the annual New England tennis championships got under way.

All the ranking men, with the exception of top-seeded Joe Fishback, of New York City, saw first round action and won easily. Fishback begins play today.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, of New York City, top-seeded in the women's play, gained the second round without lifting a racket. She won by default over Mrs. D. J. Tobin of Hartford.

Mrs. Millicent Hirsh Lang, of New York City, gained the third round by winning over Betty Morris, of New Britain, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4, in the most closely contested match of the day.

No Dominion Tennis In Canada This Year

MONTREAL, June 3 (AP)—The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association has decided not to hold any of the Dominion championships this year.

Don McDiarmid of Ottawa and Eleanor Young of Vancouver were placed No. 1, in the men and women rankings for 1940.

Grid Star Drafted

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Bears will have to get along this fall without Chester Chesney, veteran reserve center and graduate of De Paul University.

Chesney will be inducted into the Army June 14 for one year's training. He is the first member of the championship Bears to be drafted.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

White Sox on Top

When they beat Washington in the second half of the Sunday double-header at Chicago, the White Sox took a slender mathematical grip on the American League leadership—slender but nevertheless factual. The White Sox: the club rival managers shrugged off as merely troublesome, with no serious chance to win the pennant. The White Sox: the club Jimmy Dykes put together by keeping one eye on the waiver list while the other was on the umpires. The White Sox: ladened with ball players nobody else wanted.

It was not a new experience for Dykes. He had been in first place before, but in a year when you knew the Yankees would eventually come roaring from the rear and take charge of the World Series. In those days it was understood that when anyone except the Yanks were at the head of the parade, the position was temporary.

League's Best

This time it was different. Dykes knew he had, at that memorable moment late Sunday afternoon, the best ball club in the American League. The standing said so. Behind him, with their stars and their millions, were the Indians, Yankees, Red Sox, and Tigers. Behind him were the fellows who have refused to take him and his boys seriously from the very beginning of the season. But they will in the future.

Any ball team capable of taking four out of seven from the Indians, five of its eight starts with the Tigers, and three out of five from the Yankees in the first month and a half of the campaign deserves more than a shrug from the rest of the league. Only the Red Sox and improved Athletics have been able to stay ahead in their series with Dykes, and the margins here are so slight that changes can be expected within the next couple of weeks.

Stars Lacking

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among critics that the White Sox win games with a collection of mediocre ball players. It has been pointed out on numerous occasions that with the exception of Luke Appling and Ted Lyons, Dykes has an outfit whch should pay to put its head above the second division Taft Wright, Pete Appleton, Mike Tresh, Thornton Lee, Bill Knickerbocker, Moose Solters, Dario Lodigiani, Bill Dietrich, Mike Kreevich, Ed Smith and Joe Kuhel—all inexpensive additions, either by the waiver route or by seemingly unimportant trades.

However, Dykes explodes this theory by charging that the entire league, from the dugouts to the press boxes, underrates his men.

Said the White Sox manager on his last eastern trip: "Everybody cheered the great Newsom last year, when he won 21 games for Detroit. Did you ever hear of a couple of boys named Lee and Rigney? That's right, they're on my ball club, and I want to tell you something. I'll take either one of them over Newsom. Excepting Feller, they are two of the best pitchers in this league, and have been for two years. They could have done what Newsom did with that Detroit power behind them. What, by the way, is Newsom doing this year without Greenberg to drive in those runs behind him?

Appling Great

"That shortstop of mine (Luke Appling) is one of the most underrated ball players in the business," Dykes pointed out. "He always has been. Some of my other boys had the stuff when they were with other clubs, but weren't given the chance to show it. Are they second rate men just because they now are allowed to play the game their own ways and are producing?"

Dykes never has been a fellow to take credit for the wins of his club. His pitching—well, the White Sox will never have a bull pen ace because the boys out that way spend most of their time just sitting and looking while their starting mates go the route. For this great hurling, Dykes points a finger at Muddy Ruel, probably the most underrated member of the Chicago cast.

Sport Siftings—

One of the most interesting stories told about Mike Murphy in whose honor University of Pennsylvania's field house was dedicated on May 24, concerns J. W. B. Tewksbury, Olympic 200-meter hurdle champion in 1900, and I. C. 4-A. sprint champion in 1898 and 1899. Seeing a gawky youngster striding across Franklin Field, Murphy approached him and asked him if he had ever run. "Never," said Tewksbury. "Get on a uniform," said Murphy. Tewksbury did. In less than a month Murphy timed Tewksbury in 10 seconds for the 100-yard dash.

* * *

According to Ray Fisher, coach of the University of Michigan baseball team, his young sophomore outfielder, Dick Wakefield, should develop into the greatest hitter the Wolverines have had since George Sisler played there.

Already the fence busting youngster is doing exceptionally well at the bat, but with another year of experience Fisher believes he will eclipse Sisler. Wakefield recently hit the longest ball ever hit in the Western State (Michigan) ball park, a total distance of some 400 feet.

* * *

Myron Piker, Northwestern University's star sprinter, is ready to agree with Bobby Burns' famous lines that "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." Piker had planned to visit Tahiti following graduation in June, but must forego the trip for a year at least. He will be called into the army this summer.

Horseshoe Pitching

The National A. A. U. horseshoe pitching championships, both singles and doubles, will be staged at the Ohio State Fair in Columbus in August, it has been announced.

U. S. M. A. Fencing Captain Has The Highest Grades

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3 (AP)—The United States Military Academy announced yesterday that Alfred J. F. Moody of Hamden, Conn., captain of the Army fencing team, finished with the highest grades in the class of 425 cadets graduating June 11.

Moody received 2,853.52 points out of a possible 3,045. Elmer P. Yates, Bangor, Maine, was rated second, and Wadsworth P. Clapp, of Hollywood, Calif., third.

The Academy named 17 "distinguished cadets" including the leaders, in the class. The others included:

Howard W. Clark, Gainsville, Fla., and Charles L. Peirce, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 2

International League
Jersey City 4, Rochester 3.
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Toledo 5, Kansas City 4 (11 innings).
Milwaukee-Columbus, rain.
Minneapolis-Louisville, rain.
St. Paul-Indianapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
San Antonio 5-1, Beaumont 4-0.
Tulsa 6, Fort Worth 4.
Houston 3, Shreveport 2.
Oklahoma City-Dallas, rain.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 7, Knoxville 6.
Only game.

Eastern League
Hartford 6, Elmira 2 (12 innings).
Scranton 2, Binghamton 0.
Springfield 6, Williamsport 0.
Albany 8-5, Wilkes-Barre 3-10.

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Gabriel Pascal Considers the Screen—Slonimsky at the Pops

Clean Entertainment Needed, Says Producer of Shaw Films

By John Beaufort

New York

"It is most important in the midst of all this trouble and evolution to give the English-speaking peoples of the world clean entertainment." The speaker was Gabriel Pascal, the Hungarian producer, who put George Bernard Shaw into pictures. Mr. Pascal is compact and thickset but he moves with powerful directness and he expresses a profusion of ideas with an eloquence that conquers his accent.

We were in a hotel room overlooking the small red brick buildings set down in a corner of Central Park. Mr. Pascal had been talking for close to 15 minutes with scarcely an interruption. Talking and pacing the carpeted floor. Now he was at the window. But everything about his expression—the penetrating eyes under heavy brows, dark complexion, the features in a strong, round face—testified that an idea and not the view held his gaze.

* * *

"What is clean entertainment?" Mr. Pascal turned suddenly and just as suddenly launched into an answer to his own question. He pictured the man who works all day and in the evening seeks to forget his worries in an hour and a half of laughter at his neighborhood film theater.

"But when he goes home," Mr. Pascal said, "let him reflect a little about what he has seen. This is not high-brow. I believe I am the most low-brow fellow who ever came to the screen. Speak to the heart of the masses and let the intellect follow afterward."

That, in brief, was what Mr. Pascal was trying to do with "Pygmalion," which proved an enormous success when it came along with Shavian wit to polish up the silver screen. That is what Mr. Pascal hopes to continue with "Major Barbara," which opened recently at the Astor Theater in New York, to the acclaim of the reviewers. Mr. Pascal observed a little ruefully that, after years of struggle and obscurity, he is now a "box office" producer with responsibilities. Intellectually speaking, "Major Barbara" is a large advance over "Pygmalion" and the new adaptation has yet to prove whether it possesses the alchemy to turn brilliance of writing, acting, and direction into cash at the box office.

* * *

Mr. Pascal explained that through the use of symbolism and lighting and camera angles and backgrounds—one of the pictures in the Undershaft gallery, for instance, is a portrait of Sir Basil Zaharoff—the director is able to line his laughter with visual ideas which lodge quietly in the background of the spectator's thoughts to be discovered and explored in the future.

Mr. Pascal believes that it requires stories like "Major Barbara"—in which Christian idealism is pitted against materialism—to wake people up to the materialism of the world today.

Mr. Pascal was asked about the official British attitude to "Major Barbara," which in its original form contained sentiments of a sort not usually given wide expression in time of war. Some of these have been eliminated but Mr. Pascal assured the interviewer that every word of the original Shaw play, plus some 36 new scenes which Shaw wrote for the picture, were passed without comment by the British censor. Mr. Pascal himself made a few cuts in dialogue which he felt would be more than audiences in the present crisis could stand and would therefore do the picture more harm than good.

Both Mr. Pascal and Mr. Shaw feel optimistic about the British war effort.

"Shaw believes that the war was won at Dunkirk and that England cannot be beaten," Mr. Pascal remarked, adding that "this war is a warning that freedom will be lost unless mankind can take the lesson it is teaching. I pray that this war is finished as soon as possible but on the other hand, I wonder whether this warning is enough. The idealistic spirit was killed after the last war by an era of jazz, of frivolous living, and superficial values. The sort of abundance in which millions are starving while a few privileged ones are swimming in fat cannot last."

"I am not a Communist," Mr. Pascal added quickly. "I don't know what communism is. I am just a simple artist. But I am convinced that if a peace with just distribution is not achieved, there will be war again."

Mr. Pascal served in the Hungarian Army in the last war. In this one, he has completed the filming of a play which challenges everyone who sees it on the question of individual responsibility for war making. Nothing he went through as a soldier, however, could compare with his experiences in making "Major Barbara" in the midst of air raids.

In order to avoid repeating the effort to make films under such conditions, Mr. Pascal is now hoping to produce pictures in Canada. These will include other films in the Shaw cycle even perhaps up to and encluding "St. Joan."

Eddie Johnson and Peggy Ryan

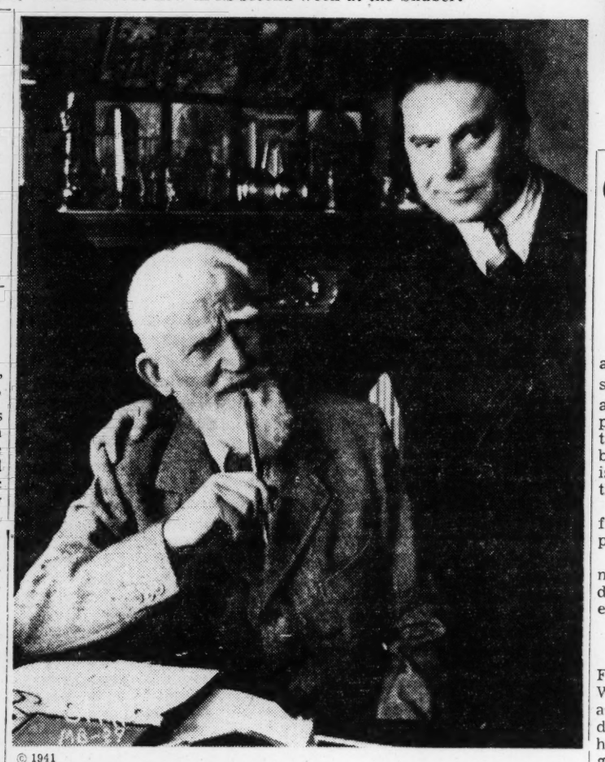
In "Meet the People," musical revue now in its second week at the Shubert

Alicia Langford

Featured dancer in Senia Russakoff's Carnival Ballet Group, appearing tomorrow evening in Jordan Hall.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
First Movement, "Unfinished" Symphony ..... Schubert
"Fugato on a Well-Known Theme" ..... McBride
Russian Dance from "Pétrouchka" ..... Stravinsky
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofieff
"Capriccio Espagnole" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Artist's Life," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Star Dust" ..... Carmichael-Gould
Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Biset



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George Bernard Shaw and Gabriel Pascal

The playwright and the man who has brought "Pygmalion" and "Major Barbara" to the screen.

Current Art Exhibitions

By Dorothy Adlow

Two solo exhibitors are now showing their work at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. Marian Scott is exhibiting paintings, and Lydia W. Rotch, sculptures.

The sculptures include sketches and completed pieces. Among the subjects are portraits of people and animals, chiefly the latter. Miss Rotch is observant of characteristic forms and attitudes. She endows the animal figures with a vitality and whimsicality that reveal affection and enthusiasm. These are no fortuitous portrayals. Among her models are colts, baboons, llamas, the pig, the lamb, the ocelet, giraffes, and cheetahs. All are ably modeled. Miss Rotch is interested in portraying the animals in repose and pronounced action. The personal portraits run to more conventional treatment.

The paintings by Marian Scott make an interesting group. They are painted with care and thought, and they are apparently based upon a carefully devised theoretical method. Miss Scott follows the tendency which is common among Canadian painters, to wit, stylization. Her composition is a patterned one, and forms of people are so many episodes of design. The design resolves itself on a spiral axis, and it is made more interesting by being thrust into odd perspectives.

The subject matter is familiar and realistic, only the method of representation is esoteric. The titles include "Hairdresser," "Stairway," "Cement," "Docks," "Fire Escape," "Cyclamen." With considerations of design uppermost, an artist can commence with the commonplace and refine her material, alter and adjust it to a variety of artistic ends. The method employed by Miss Scott makes for sharp definition and positive statement. It allows for no accidentals; all the motives are accounted for. It is calculated and depends for expressiveness upon a mathematical abstraction, which has design advantages, and which lends itself to symbolism and mystical connotation.

* * *

Chinese Exhibition

For three weeks there will be on exhibition at 607 Boylston Street Chinese objects of art, collected by I. J. Marantz. Included are pictures, textiles, statuary, ceramics, metalcraft reaching well back into Chinese art history. There are also items of contemporary manufacture.

Of earlier workmanship are some bronze pieces of the Chou and Han Dynasties. There are many of the pottery figurines from the T'ang epoch. From later periods there are carved ivories, lacquers, white jade carvings, and ceramic wares. The intricate workmanship and shrewd manipulation of materials is something which we wonder at today, and fail to recapture. The quality of reflection inherent in Chinese objects of art cannot be mechanically conveyed.

There are some bronze heads of sacred effigies which were broken off from the bodies by vandals who wished to turn a penny quickly. Perhaps some day the parts of the statues will be reunited. The heads reveal the great care lavished upon their making.

Among pictures are examples of ancestral portraits, a modern screen executed after an early prototype. There are some pictures by a young modern Chinese painter who had assimilated western characteristics of modeling and chiaroscuro.

The exhibition encompasses great range. It contains many beautiful and some instructive objects. We in Boston are particularly fortunate to have our superb museum collection of Asiatic arts, so that the wonders of Oriental skill are not strange to us.

* * *

Goodman-Walker Galleries

A small exhibition of Rembrandt etchings may be seen at the Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street. Here are some of the superlative achievements of the greatest etcher. Included are "Christ Before the Doctors," "Cottage with a Draughtsman," "Rembrandt's Mother," and the famous "View of Amsterdam." Etching is a very popular medium today. To be able to estimate the significance of present-day aquafortists, it is essential that we be familiar with these classical forebears. Rembrandt did not slur over his surfaces; he used no superfluous strokes; he operated fully aware of the effectiveness of every stroke, every curlicue. These little prints are compact and forceful. They impart the illusion of space, atmosphere, texture and mood. They say a great deal.

At the same gallery are some recent paintings of athletic themes by Donald Greason. This artist has specialized on games and gymnastics and he has recorded, first with a responsive pen, and now with a probing brush the characteristic positions and gestures of young athletes. The advantages of such specialization lies in knowledge and self-assurance.

Film Assignments

M-G-M announces acquisition of all rights in the musical production, "Meet the People," which recently completed a five-month Broadway run and is now in Boston. The show was assembled by the Hollywood Theater Alliance, and was an effort to show film producers some of the talent that they were failing to recognize.

* * *

Jean Renoir's first American film assignment will be "Swamp Water," based on the Vereen Bell novel, according to an announcement by Twentieth Century-Fox. The screen play is being written by Dudley Nichols. Irving Pichel has been assigned to assist with the dialogue direction. M. Renoir, who is now under contract to Fox, has to his credit a number of French films, one of the most outstanding of which is "Grand Illusion."

New 'Pieces' Are Heard; Violin Début

Nicholas Slonimsky's name goes into the annals of the Symphony Hall Pops as that of a composer who made a hit one night in June when Paul Cherkassky conducted; and that was last night. The work that brought Mr. Slonimsky acclaim was his "Four Simple Pieces," which somebody wise in such matters remarked might perhaps better have been treated as one piece in four episodes, and would even then have been brief enough. But however viewed and handled, the music is a unit of idea, like any symphony. For the movements, bearing the designations, "Little Overture," Dreams and Drums," "Music Box," and "Automobile Waltz," are Allegro, Andante, Scherzo, and Finale all over again. So does an ultramodernist follow classic method and avoid scandalizing listeners.

Besides the name of Mr. Slonimsky, another goes down for a success at the Pops as of the same date—that of Robert Brink, violinist. Mr. Brink made a most auspicious declaration of his ability as a solo performer, taking part in a study of the Bruch Concerto in G minor, No. 1. He presented himself before the house with all confidence, tuning up what every ear must instantly have realized was a fine-sounding instrument; and when he began to play, he showed himself a worthy beginner to use it. He appears to have a slightly constrained style with the bow, but he has tone and execution, and they are what the Concerto in G minor chiefly require. He in his white jacket and his violin in its gleaming varnish were the right picture for the occasion.

A little something in the way of spectacle does well for the Pops, too; and yet the music needs its adjustments as well. Fiddler and fiddle want a fair chance to be heard. Strangely, things tend to get into conglomeration when a début takes place. An artist of renown can awe the accompanying forces into correct balance, whereas a youth starting out has to depend on good will and other conditions beyond himself. In a concerto scored like Bruch's, he must contend now with the first flute, now with the first horn, and now with the whole field. He must rely also on the conductor's power to command the situation. Mr. Brink, however, will get them all yet, we can be fairly sure; and never mind what the future may bring, he gave this particular evening charm, as Mr. Slonimsky gave it snap.

W. P. T.

Quiz Groups Scheduled For China Relief Program

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Several popular quiz programs and juvenile radio entertainers are scheduled to be heard tonight in another of the United China Relief programs. The stirring new cantata, "I Hear America Singing," based on Walt Whitman's poetry, is scheduled to be aired on "We the People."

Eddie Cantor is to have an old friend, Al Jolson, as guest on his program.

Premieres of several new summer shows are listed, including two directed at Latin American listeners.

Tonight

"Quiz Kids," Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit and their quiz, Irene Wicker and her children's stories and Dorothy Gordon and her children's stories among those to be heard on United China Relief program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Edgar Guest, taking over "We the People" during Gabriel Heatter's vacation, to present George Kleinsinger's patriotic cantata, "I Hear America Singing," based on poems of Walt Whitman; also Gene Byrnes, creator of "Reg'lar Fellers," soon to be radio script as well as cartoon; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Wednesday

Fred Allen to interview Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, among regular hour features; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Eddie Cantor to have Al Jolson as guest, among regular program features; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Mozart's Quartet in G major, by Roth String Quartet, to be principal item of "Masterworks of Music" recorded program; WEEI, 11:15.

Thursday

Latin American rhythms of Xavier Cugat's Orchestra, Carmen Castillo and Lina Romay, soloists, to be aired in inauguration of "Cugat Rumba Revue"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra to inaugurate its fourth season of radiocast concerts under the direction of Reginald Stewart, with Wilbur Evans, baritone soloist; Dvořák's "Carnival" Overture; and Siavonic Dance, No. 7; Diaz' "De L'Art Splendeur Immortelle," to be sung by Mr. Evans; Beethoven's Fifth Symphony; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Ambassadors and Ministers of Latin American republics to be heard on NBC's "Good Neighbors" series; Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Peruvian Ambassador to the United States, first speaker; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Lionel Barrymore to co-star again with his brother, John and Rudy Vallee; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Johann Christian Bach's Sinfonia in B flat and Morton Gould's "Spirituals," selected by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" concert; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

"The Aldrich Family" becomes involved in a plot to save Mother Aldrich's antique chair; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Stage News

"Women Aren't Angels," which was scheduled to open at the Broadhurst Theater, in New York Monday, has been postponed until next fall. Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper headed the cast of the Vernon Sylvaine farce, which concluded its out-of-town tour last week in New Haven. This reduces to one the number of Broadway openings for the present week. The lone arrival is "Snookie," by Thomas A. Johnstone.

* * *

There are now only 19 attractions available in New York. Saturday night brought the closing of "Mr. and Mrs. North," "The Happy Days," and "Tobacco Road," which ended its record run of 3,180 performances.

* * *

"Any Day Now," by Philip Yordan, has been postponed and will now open at the Studio Theater (66 West Twelfth Street, New York) on Thursday rather than on Wednesday night. Mr. Yordan's new comedy was originally due to arrive Monday evening. John Randolph will replace Charles de Sheim, who is indisposed, in the leading male role.

* * *

William Saroyan's comedy, "The Beautiful People," will play its fiftieth performance at the Lyceum Theater this evening. It is the fourth Saroyan play to reach Broadway in the past three years. The others were "My Heart's in the Highlands," "The Time of Your Life," and "Love's Old Sweet Song."

* * *

Colin Keith-Johnston replaced Raymond Massey as Sir Colenso Ridgeon in Katharine Cornell's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma," at the Shubert Theater, New York, Monday evening. Barry Jones took over the role of Dr. Blenkinsop, formerly played by Mr. Keith-Johnson, on Saturday.

* * *

Rosemary Lane of the films has been signed by George Abbott for the leading role in "Young Man's Fancy," the new John Cecil Holm musical which Mr. Abbott will offer in New York early in September. Formerly a vocalist with Fred Waring's band, Miss Lane has appeared before the cameras in "Varsity Show," "Time Out for Rhythm," "Hollywood Hotel," "Four Daughters," "Daughters Courageous," and "Four Mothers." The music and lyrics for "Young Man's Fancy" are being composed by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blaine and the scenery is being designed by Jo Mielziner.

* * *

"Flight into China," by Pearl S. Buck, has been acquired for fall production by Alexander Kirkland, probably in association with William Rogers Deering. The Messrs. Kirkland and Deering put on "Out of the Frying Pan" this season. Miss Buck's play was tried out two years ago at the Paper Mill Playhouse, Millburn, N. J.

* * *

Mary Boland is expected to open the summer season at Marblehead in "Meet the Wife."

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. "Girl in the News." 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 2:05, 5:40, 9:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan, Nan Wynn, and Ricardo Cortez. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," Jean Gabin and Eric von Stroheim. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Harvest," Gabriel Gabrio and Edouard Delmont. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:20, 6:10, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—
"The Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Modern—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 10:10 a. m., 1:40, 5:20, 8:50. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 9:05 a. m., 12:30, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston—
"Law of the Wolf." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.

Scollay—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"40 Minute Special," "Sports," Hollywood's Picture People," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex and Florence Bates. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"Anzacs in Cairo," "Harlem Musical," "The Dionnes," "Rhythm and Light," "West Point," "Sky Sailing," "Sun Valley," Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Sins of Children," Eric Linden. 9:38 a. m., 12:24, 3:10, 5:56, 8:42. "Chinese Dens," Paul Lukas. 11:01 a. m., 1:47, 4:33, 7:19, 10:05.

Tremont—
"Sky Devils." 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. "Scarface," Paul Muni. 1:35, 4:40, 7:10, 10.

Uptown—
"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers, Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Pride of the Bowery." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Murder Among Friends." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 2, 5, 8:05. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. 3:31, 6:42, 9:53.

Cleveland Circle: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne and Frances Dee. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Knockout," Virginia Field. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, and Bing Crosby. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Shadows on the Stairs," Freida Inescourt.

Dorchester: "Man Made Monster," Anna Neagle and Lon Chaney, Jr. "Horror Island." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3, 9:15. "Shadows on the Stairs," Freida Inescourt. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 1:55, 6:45, 9:57. "Knockout," 3:27, 8:27.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:54, 8:54. "Murder Among Friends." 1:39, 7:39.

Park: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Theater: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 2:30, 8:15. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Marked Men," "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Blondie Goes Latin," 3:55, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 5:15, 9.

Mystic: "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:55, 7:50. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:05, 9.

Maplewood: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Where Did You Get That Girl." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Rose Hobart. 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and band. 1:55, 8. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1:45, 8. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:28, 9:43.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Monster and the Girl." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:30, 8:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:30, 9:30. "Las Vegas Nights." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Singing Hills," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Blondie Goes Latin," enny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero.

Strand: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Olympe Bradna.

Rio: Alice Faye and Don Ameche.

REVERE — Boulevard: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs," Freida Inescort. 2 and 8.

Revere: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8

SAUGUS — Drive-in Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 2 and 8.

Central: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Phantom Submarine." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:06, 8:06. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:34, 9:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "That Night in Rio," "Wagons Roll at Night." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Charter Pilot," 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Blonde Inspiration," J. Shelton. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Border Vigilantes." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In-Theater: "Return of Frank James," Gene Tierney and Henry Fonda. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3:34, 7:36. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:10, 6:30, 10:07.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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WILLIAM SAROYAN
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THE
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LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evgs. 8:50
Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

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ADAM HAD FOUR SONS
at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.
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Plus "The Cowboy and the Blonde"

Commerce and Finance

Total Building Permits First 4 Months of Year Up 34 P. C.

Business and Industry

SEC May Halt Liquidation Of Light & Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has served notice on the North American Company and its subholding company, North American Light & Power Co., to show cause why the Commission should not halt Light & Power stockholders from taking action June 4 on a proposal to dissolve and liquidate their concern.

The Commission's notice said North American Company held 85 per cent of Light & Power common stock, and proposed to vote that stock to dissolve Light & Power.

The Commission initiated its action in the midst of a hearing on what action North American should take to divest itself of control of subsidiary operating utility systems under the Holding Company Act.

To Act on Proposal

It asserted that the proposed dissolution of Light & Power might "hinder and obstruct" whatever final action the Commission takes in the case.

Light & Power directors called stockholders to a special meeting in Wilmington, Del., June 4, to act on the dissolution proposal, the Commission said in its notice directing the two companies to appear at a show cause hearing June 3.

Besides holding 85 per cent of the common stock, the SEC said North American Company also held 43.7 per cent of Light & Power preferred, and 80 per cent of its debentures.

The Light & Power directors adopted a resolution May 9 for the dissolution of the company, SEC said, without an order from the Commission for such action.

"Under the procedure proposed to be followed at said special stockholders' meeting," the Commission said, "action would be taken solely by virtue of the vote of North American as the holder of 85 per cent of the common stock and 44 per cent of the preferred stock of Light & Power.

"North American proposes to vote its stock of Light & Power for the purpose of causing the dissolution of Light & Power."

Minority Holders Out

The Commission asserted that the minority public stockholders of Light & Power would have no voice with respect to the proposed dissolution of the company.

"If dissolution and liquidation is effected as proposed and if the values realizeable are those which have been estimated by Light & Power," the Commission said, "North American will receive a total of $16,524,712.

"These amounts would be on account of securities for which North American paid less than $9,000,000.

"The holders of publicly-held securities would, under such liquidation, receive only approximately $13,499,210 with respect to securities having a stated value (including dividend arrearages and redemption premiums) of $19,394,-119."

Week's New Issues Record for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the six days ended May 28 totaled $162,924,000, the largest for any week this year, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

Bulking large in the week's total were the huge Union Electric Company of Missouri refunding program and sale to American investors of the stock of the hitherto British owned American Viscose Corp.

The total included about $18,-000,000 of new money raised by private corporations, almost all of it by railroads.

Comparisons follow:

	This wk.	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Municipal	$4,569,000	$6,909,300	$1,352,600
Public Utility	80,000,000		..
Railroad	17,400,000	2,895,000	..
Miscellaneous	130,000		..
Stock	60,825,000	19,722,172	728,732
Totals	162,924,000	29,526,472	2,081,332

A. M. Betts Is Re-elected

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP) — Arthur M. Betts was re-elected chairman of the board of governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange for his fourth consecutive one-year term at the annual election Monday.

May Engineering Awards 3rd Highest

By the Associated Press

New York

Heavy engineering awards for May totaled $409,371,000, the third highest May volume on record, Engineering News record reported.

The total was exceeded by only the 1929 and 1930 figures for that month.

Awards averaged $81,874,000 a week, an increase of 45 per cent from the same month a year ago but 14 per cent below the weekly average for April.

Kellogg Says There Will Be No Power Shortage in U. S.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—With the Nation's electric power industry expanding to meet the challenges of defense production, "an allegation of power shortage is unwarranted," C. W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute, declared.

Addressing the institute's ninth annual convention, he told the utility executives and electrical manufacturers the "power situation will be found to have been adequately provided for."

"In addition to the unprecedented increases of 7,500,000 kilowatts in generating capacity to be added in 1941 and 1942, a great basic element of strength in the electric power situation is the ample reserve of generating capacity that has been built up over past years," he explained.

"The excess of 30 per cent over the annual peak loads, represented by the installed capacity of generating equipment in this country, is required partly by the insufficiency of stream flow at times to operate all hydro units at full capacity and partly by the maintenance requirements of steam units.

"But there is still left over a generating margin averaging perhaps 10 to 15 per cent to be drawn upon as needed."

Listing "further resources," Mr. Kellogg said steam and water generating stations can exceed their rated capacity by 10 to 15 per cent for "moderate periods."

An additional "huge increase in energy" would be available, he added, from operation 24 hours daily, seven days a week.

"This alone could add 15 to 20 per cent to the annual power output of all electric generators, sufficient to carry a further increase in industrial production of nearly 20 per cent."

Flintkote Co. Issue Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Lehman Brothers is offering to the public 40,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, without par value, of the Flintkote Co.

The price to the public will be $100.50 a share, plus accrued dividends from March 15 this year.

Of net proceeds of the sale, $2,250,000 will be used by Flintkote to pay off in full promissory notes,—indebtedness incurred last year in plant expansion. The balance of the net proceeds will be used for possible purchase of additional equipment and facilities, and for general corporate purposes.

The company makes asphalt and asbestos-cement roofing, and allied products.

Egg Prices Reach New Highs on Chicago Mart

CHICAGO (AP)—Additional Government purchases of eggs on Saturday, coupled with reports that the seasonal production decline has started, were reflected in new highs for egg futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Monday.

The June contract closed June 2 at 25 cents a dozen, a new top since 1929. The October future reached 27.55 cents, highest for any delivery in that month within the past 10 years.

Nearly 1,638,000 pounds of frozen eggs, 157,000 pounds of dried eggs, and 4,400 cases of eggs in the shell were purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation Saturday, presumably for shipment to Great Britain.

Priorities, Rationing May Be Norm Soon in Most Activities

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the first year of the defense program just ended, it is becoming apparent that hereafter it will be no mere program superimposed on the normal civilian output of industry. By and large that was true in the first year, with rationing in effect only on such almost purely industrial items as machine tools and non-ferrous metals, and hardly perceptible to the public. Obviously the second year will be something else again.

This is shown by the rapid appearance of bottlenecks in certain civilian supplies. Although, for example, even a few months ago it had been predicted that this time there would be no "gasless Sundays," due to the enormous growth in the petroleum industry's capacity, now they appear almost upon us.

Again, it looks as though electric light use by civilians in certain parts of the country will have to be curtailed; already the City of Atlanta has cut down its street lighting and consumers in the Southeast have been asked to curtail lighting in the evening and housewives to use the good old broom instead of the electric vacuum cleaner, and Secretary Ickes has urged that daylight saving be spread through the country to conserve electric power.

May Curtail Rail Service

There is some talk that passenger service on some of the railroads may have to be curtailed to make room for fast freight, and it is a virtual certainty that the supply of automobiles, electric refrigerators, radios, and other luxury conveniences will soon fall far short of the number of would-be civilian buyers; not only are aluminum pots and pans already out, for the civilian, but Aluminum Corporation is conducting test collections to see if the amount of second-hand aluminum that can be collected door-to-door justifies the cost of collecting.

The appearance of civilian shortages can hardly be a surprise, in view of the warnings and of the rapid expansion of the defense program. And it is certain to be aggravated in the future. But the exact points at which shortages develop is unpredictable and there is hardly any knowing in advance just where scarcity will replace surplus and where civilians will have to go without.

For example, it had been expected that tin would be one of the important sacrifices in the defense program; yet so far, though tin is under priorities control, there has been no shortage. On the other hand, there was no serious expectation of a shortage of copper, yet military and civilian demand for that commodity has now risen to the point where requirements are well in excess of present North and South American capacity and civilian use will soon have to be curtailed. Still less was a shortage of zinc expected, but loss of the Belgian refining capacity has caused a bottleneck in refining capacity in the United States, seriously aggravated by Britain's requirements.

Rubber, Oil, Auto Shortages

Though rubber has long been on the list of strategic materials, few civilians yet realize that in a few months the supply of rubber tires for their automobiles will run short and they will either find difficulty in buying them, due to rationing, or else they will find the price sharply increased by higher excise taxes.

On the other hand, even a year ago there was talk of curtailment of automobile production, and not motor car manufacture still continues at capacity. But the supply of motor cars will not last long. Current demand is running at the phenomenal rate of around 700,-000 cars a month, which is so much more than the industry's top capacity that dealers' stocks are fast being pulled down toward nothing, and in a few months when demand is likely to be even higher than today, supply will begin to be sharply curtailed.

Least of all did anyone expect a shortage in petroleum products. It is officially stated that the industry could let go with 30 per cent more of crude production, for two years, without endangering present underground reserves, and that refining throughout could be upped 25 per cent safely; in fact the purely surplus or idle capacity of the United States' petroleum-refining industry today is equal to the total active refining capacity during the World War. Nevertheless, a bottleneck has appeared—in tankers.

Fifty out of the 300 ships used to bring oil from the mid-Continent to the Atlantic seaboard have been taken for lease-lend, and more may follow. Something like 1,200,000 barrels of petroleum products have to make this trip every day, and alreary, even after allowance for heavier loading, 200,000 barrels of that movement have been stopped. Therefore, either the usual summer gasoline movement must be subordinated to fuel oil movement against the winter, or else there won't be enough fuel oil for the winter.

Power Shortage Surprising

As a symbol of the emergency, the two Standard companies which own and run 26 Broadway have switched over their own building from petroleum to coal-burning. The solution lies in massive pipelines, perhaps 24 inches in diameter, from Louisiana to North Carolina and thence north, and from Florida northward; but they will take at least nine months and cost something round $100,000,000. To protect Canada, one of the Standards is building a 200-mile pipe from Portland to Montreal to save eight days' tanker trip, but that too will take time.

Even more surprising is the local shortage of electric power in the Southeast. When TVA was set up, there was a surplus of 40 per cent of capacity in that area. But consumption has increased, and a large part of the aluminum program, which consumes enormous amounts of power has descended on that area, and meantime an unprecedented six months' shortage of rainfall has brought emergency measures. The Federal Power Commission is holding a conference at Atlanta on Wednesday, to be followed by conferences with private power sources in New York, Chicago, Denver, Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco. At the turn of the year it was pointed out that on top of an existing nation-wide capacity of 40,000,000 kilowatts the industry, private and public, would install 3,600,000 this year and 3,000,000 next year, which looked and sounded like plenty at the time. But it doesn't now.

Similar unexpected shortage is indicated by the latest Gano Dunn report on steel. In February, Mr. Dunn estimated that this country had a comfortable surplus of capacity; today he estimates that it will be short 1,400,000 tons this year, 6,400,000 tons next. The same problem has turned up in railroad freight-car production; the railroads will need far more cars next October than they thought; now they want 50,000 new cars by then; the car builders say they can turn them out, if only they can get the steel.

Shortages Not Foreseeable

The squawker weeklies and New Deal columnists who were still criticizing industry a year ago for over-expansion have been pouring out the vials of wrath on American industry in recent weeks for its failure to anticipate these shortages, particularly in aluminum, steel, and freight cars. However, previous reassurances have been based on previous defense schedules. Mr. Stettinius' reassurances on aluminum last November, for example, were before the enlargement of the airplane bomber program, and the Gano Dunn reassurance on steel as of February was before lease-lend.

The increase in requirements in many cases has been due to a sort of "multiplier" effect of the defense program on "civilian" requirements. This is not true of the latest aluminum output schedule, which calls for an annual capacity of 1,600,000,000 pounds, doubling the 825,000,000-pound schedule which four months ago was considered ample, and which follows directly the expansion of the plane-building program from 36,000 to 80,000 a year. But it is true of many other requirements.

For instance, of our needs for nearly 100,000,000 tons of steel a year, only about 25,000,000 are directly for defense and lease-lend. But a large amount is for the repeatedly enlarged shipbuilding program, another large amount for freight-car-building, and still another large amount for the present program of here-and-there enlargement of ore-to-finished-steel capacity.

Again, the shortage of electric turbine building facilities is partly due to the requirements of the Navy, which now takes 75 per cent of the output, but also due to the need for more turbines for more hydro and steam power construction to supply more power to produce mor aluminum.

Incidentally in this connection the relation between the non-ferrous metals merits attention. Aluminum now sells for 17 cents, if you can get it, against only 12 cents for copper. Much notice has been paid to the huge German aluminum output. But on a volume basis, aluminum is substantially cheaper than copper, and Germany's copper sources are slim, while all that aluminum needs is power, bauxite being plentiful.

Approach Scarcity Basis

Another curious and typical shortage has developed in the farm program. While the United States still has a burning surplus of wheat and cotton, the surplus of dairy, meat, and fresh vegetable products has suddenly evaporated. The "guns versus butter" question is fast becoming serious, in the sense that Britain needs cheese, the end and surplus products of the dairying industry, and two government operations here are producing scarcity in dairy products. Butter has already been removed from the surplus-sale food stamp program. And government officials have been looking all over for tomatoes for Britain, with little success.

Meat is also wanted for Britain, just as it is getting scarce here. Lard is wanted just at the time the influx of vegetable oils from the Far East is shrunk and the supply of cottonseed oil is lowered due to the reduction in cotton acreage. All of which adds up to impending higher prices in meat, dairy products, fats, edible oils, soap, and fresh vitamin-high vegetables.

Thus by and large the American economy is moving fast and with unexpected jumps from a surplus to a scarcity basis. The unexpectedness of the jumps has dismayed some manufacturers, who have begun one-jump substitutions, only to find that if they substituted nickel for aluminum they soon encountered a shortage of nickel, and so on; warnings have already been issued by OPM officials against over-hasty substitutions and Ersatze.

More and more it appears that priorities and rationing are likely to take the place, in practice, of the restraints on American industry and on American consumers originally slated for credit control and its various corollary programs including the widespread placing of defense savings bonds.

An incidental effect may be substantial, though temporary, unemployment of workmen engaged in civilian supply. For example, a sharp cut in automobile output, due to material shortages and reflected in lower employment in the satellite auto equipment industries, may or may not come along ahead of re-employment demand for the displaced men in defense industries. The clockwise movement of workmen out of civilian into defense industries, visible a few months ago, is now close at hand.

Home Building In April Best For 12 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The largest seasonal gain in 12 years in permit valuations for residential construction featured April building reports, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Residential permit valuations, continues the report, were 38 per cent higher than during March, and the gains were spread over all geographic divisions. All other types of construction also showed increases, comparing April with March.

The gain in nonresidential permit valuations amounted to 52 per cent, and in additions, alterations, and repairs to 15 per cent. Total building activity as measured by permits was 39 per cent higher than during the preceding month.

Permit valuations for April 1941 were also higher for each type of structure than during the corresponding month of 1940. The value of new residential buildings was 30 per cent greater than during March 1940, while there was a gain of 97 per cent in indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and a gain of 5 per cent in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. Total building construction registered an increase of 42 per cent over the year period.

During the first 4 months of 1941, permits were issued in reporting cities for buildings valued at $853,068,000, an increase of 34 per cent, as compared with the like period of 1940. Permit valuations for new residential buildings during the first 4 months of the current year amounted to $456,463,000, a gain of 25 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Permits issued during April of the current year provided 42,487 dwelling units. Of these, 9,554 were in projects financed from public funds. March permits in these cities provided for 30,681 dwelling units, of which 3,150 were in publicly financed projects. Compared with April 1940, there was an increase of 25 per cent in the total number of dwelling units provided. Publicly financed projects for which contracts were awarded during April 1940 procided 4,130 dwelling units.

The changes occurring between the first 4 months of 1941 and the corresponding period of 1940 are indicated below, by class of construction:

Class of construction	P.C. chge from 4 mos '40 to 1st 4 mos '41 All cities	Excl N Y C
New residential	+25.4	+35.8
New nonresidential	+70.2	+67.8
Additions, alterations, and repairs	+ 6.6	+ 7.6
All construction	+34.2	+39.5

U. S. to Issue New Licenses for Export Of Goods to Brazil, Argentina and Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced that it would issue general licenses for the export of a long list of articles to Brazil, Argentina and Cuba—a step made possible by the imposition of export control systems in those nations to preclude material being reshipped to Axis nations.

The announcement represented the first result of inter-American diplomatic negotiations designed to strengthen hemisphere solidarity by tightening leaks in war essentials to Germany, Italy or Axis-controlled nations.

At least seven of the American Republics have adopted regulations of varying degree to control re-exports.

The general licenses to be issued by the State Department cover more than a score of items, including antimony, asbestos, chromium, rails, tin plate, molybdenum and certain chemicals.

May Issues Total Best Since January

NEW YORK (AP) — Public offerings of corporate and municipal bonds in the New York capital market during May totaled $243,-453,000, the highest monthly total since January. In April, the aggregate was $129,707,171.

Financial sources report a substantial volume of new offerings is in store for this month but the total is not expected to approach May unless it includes the $120,-000,000 Columbia Gas & Electric issue which has been registered with the SEC for many weeks.

Frank Comerford Resigns N. E. Power Chairmanship

Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board of directors of New England Power Association, has resigned as chairman and director of the Association, after serving as executive officer for nearly 15 years.

He said that he expected to devote his full time to his duties as president of the Boston Edison Company.

Re-elected

Allied News-Photo

Robert J. Murray

Re-elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange. Also re-elected were Gustave I. Tolson and William J. Jung, Vice-President and Treasurer, respectively.

Rail Executive Sees No Justification For 30 P. C. Wage Rise

CHICAGO (AP)—C. E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, contended that there was "no economic justification" for the pay increase sought by members of the five railroad operating brotherhoods.

"By announcing that they will demand an advance in their present wages of 30 per cent, over and above the rates established in 1937 and which are the highest ever paid, the transportation employees of the railways are seeking average hourly wages 38½ per cent higher than they received at the height of this country's prosperity in 1929," Mr. Johnston set forth in a statement.

"They give as one reason the 'increasing cost of living.' The cost of living in April, 1941, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, must increase 14 per cent even to equal that of April, 1929. Therefore, measured by the cost of living—the purchasing power of their pay—these employees are asking wages 58 per cent higher than they received in 1929."

Mr. Johnston maintained that the wage demands "cannot be granted without the most adverse effect upon the western railways, and the farmers and other producers and shippers that they serve."

Buying Agents Told Industry Must Give All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Industry's part in the defense program—no light job—was frankly put before industrialists by high Washington officials during meetings here of the men who buy for industry, the National Association of Purchasing Agents, and at a "Preparedness Program" staged by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

The business men and economists who have left their civilian posts to lead the mobilization of the industrial defense army in Washington made no pleasant predictions. They frankly told the men who gathered to hear the news from Washington that they could expect a long period of regulation, of restriction as to materials if their products are intended for civilians, and of demand for faster production if their work is for the government. But the cause, they reminded the men from industry, is a great one, and when the battle is won they can expect to return to a normal democratic system.

Knudsen Urges Speed

Outspoken in his plea for speed was William S. Knudsen, director general of the Office of Production Management. The only answer to the bombing of cities, he told the men, "is to take off our coats and get into the production of what we need and make a terrible lot of it."

No less direct was Philip D. Reed, senior consultant to the Priorities Division of the OPM.

It's going to be a long struggle, he said, to preserve the very bases on which democracy and human freedom are founded. While this struggle continues, it will be necessary to turn the Nation's productive capacity to the manufacture of war materials. And this means, as he interpreted it, that civilian demands, to an extent not now predictable, must be curtailed. Consumer's durable goods can no longer be produced in quantities necessary to fulfill all demands, said Mr. Reed.

To meet this situation he asked for volunteer co-operation from business men. His office, which grants the much-sought priority ratings, cannot satisfy all demands. He smilingly noted that the OPM to a growing number of applicants means "Oh, Promise Me," but it can't promise much.

Opposes Hoarding

And he asked all manufacturers, whether manufacturing for defense or for civilian needs, to avoid hoarding of materials.

"Because at best governmental regulation is a poor substitute for voluntary co-operation, I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of limiting parts and material purchases for inventories to actual needs on the basis of current production schedules," said Mr. Reed. Hoarding of materials, he hoped, would become as unpopular as hoarding of gold did in 1933.

As for losing the system of free enterprise because of the war, Mr. Reed expressed a faith that this would not happen.

"The dangers and disadvantages of totalitarianism will be better understood as the war against the Axis powers proceeds, and while the concept of the normal functions of democratic government will be substantially enlarged, I believe that labor, agriculture, and business will solidly unite in preserving some substantial part of the Freedom of action and of opportunity that are the backbone of our enterprise system."

Another straight-from-the-shoulder message was that delivered by Leon Henderson, administrator of the office of price administration.

"I submit that American industry will be called upon, and in a much nearer future than is generally recognized, to make types of adjustments which no efficiency engineer, no industrial engineer, or no systematizer has experienced for two decades," said Mr. Henderson.

Drain on Industry

By this he meant, he explained, that business men face drastic cuts even in ordinary materials; dilution of their supply of highly skilled labor; lack of transportation facilities. Washington officials would be telling manufacturers to cut the frills, to stop putting pretty pictures in their catalogs lest they attract too many customers. But he said he thought business men, however much they might grumble, would really like it, because they will be doing "the greatest job of a great industrial age and getting it done on time."

While these industrialists from Washington were talking plainly to their colleagues at home, they were urged to bring back with them to Washington a demand for even more frankness. The man who put in this plea was Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, a host at the conference.

Mr. Fuller expressed fears that the government was going too far in regimenting industry. He saw "dangerous Federal control" in the Administration's efforts to regulate "in the name of national defense and limited emergency." For all practical purposes, he said, a manufacturer is now a branch manager for government. All he asked, he said, was that the government be frank. "Let it tell not only industry, but all the country, what the situation demands that we sacrifice. And for how long."

"If this course of candor and confidence is followed," said Mr. Fuller, "America will emerge from the way of crisis tempered and finer, stronger than ever before."

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 16
Elliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18

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East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
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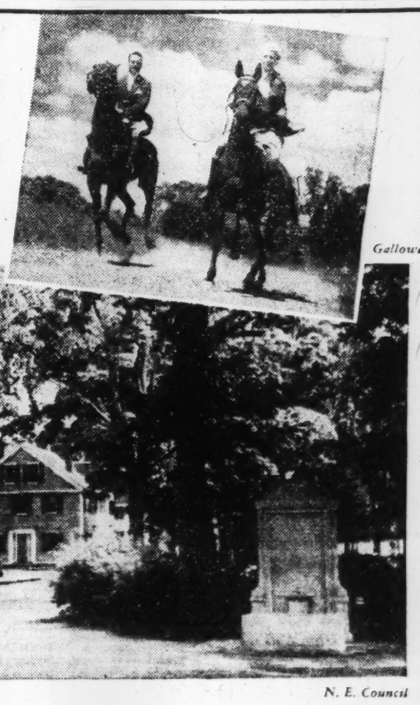

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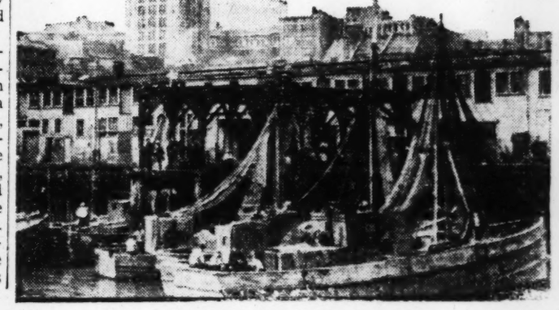

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	255,308
1941 volume to date	53,771,697
1940 volume to date	111,664,095

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Stocks rallied in today's market as Wall Street began to wonder if the list had not been "oversold."

Hesitancy ruled at the start but a brief bidding flurry quickened dealings later and lifted leaders fractions to more than a point. Activity soon slackened and, near the final hour, extreme recoveries were lowered in many instances.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares compared with about 255,000 yesterday.

The 9 fact offerings were the smallest since last summer in the face of depressing war news, brokers said, prompted a few buyers to step in for a turn on the upside. A little inflationary psychology also was detected. Spreading governmental controls, however, still were seen as a restraining influence.

In the share department International Paper preferred went into new high ground for the year. Prominent gainers were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, N. Y. Central, American Can, J. I. Case, and Eastman Kodak.

Forward leanings in the curb were shown by Brewster Aero, Aluminum, Ltd., Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, Puget Sound preferred, and Great Northern Paper.

Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad bonds edged forward today under moderately heavy buying as other principal groups were mostly neglected and shifted in a narrow range.

Going into the final hour several carrier loans were up a point and in some cases more and numerous others were fractionally improved.

International Mercantile Marine 6s, strong spot in Monday's market, slumped more than a point on profit taking induced by the sudden rise on news the company would pay off the issue with 50 per cent cash and the remainder in new bonds.

Treasury Reports Axis Funds Gone

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that it was too late to prevent the escape of funds of the Axis powers from the United States by a "freezing" order.

He was asked at press conference whether he still favored a general order designed to prevent the removal of German, Italian, Japanese and all other foreign funds from the United States.

"The barn is empty," he replied, adding that the Axis powers had removed sizable funds in expectation of such an order.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	98⅛	95¾	98	96⅛
Minneapolis	95⅜	94⅛	95⅜	94
Kansas City	90¼	87⅝	90¼	87¾
Winnipeg	....	....	77½	77½
September Wheat:				
hicago	99⅜	97½	99¼	97¾
Minneapolis	97	95⅞	97	95½
Kansas City	91⅞	89⅜	91⅞	89½
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.00⅞	99	1.00¾	99⅛
Kansas City	93⅞	91⅜	93⅞	91½
July Corn:				
Chicago	74	73⅛	73⅞	73⅜
Kansas City	....	....	69⅛	69
September Corn:				
Chicago	75¼	74½	75⅛	74¾
July Oats:				
Minneapolis	32½	32¼	32½	32⅜
eChicago	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛
Winnipeg	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.70	9.72	9.65	9.72	9.70
Sept.	9.90	9.92	9.85	9.92	9.90
Oct.	10.00	10.00	9.95	10.00	10.00
Dec.	10.17	10.20	10.12	10.20	10.20

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.34⅞	1.35⅞	1.33⅞	1.35	1.35½
Oct.	1.24¼	1.25¼	1.23½	1.25⅛	1.24⅝
Dec.	1.24¾	1.25⅞	1.28⅛	1.25⅞	1.24⅞

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	93.0	93.1	92.5	92.5	94.5
October	93.5	93.5	93.0	93.0	94.8

Tops

July	128.0	128.2	128.2	128.2	127.7
October	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.75	14.84	14.73	14.84	14.68
Sept.	14.82	14.90	14.78	14.85	14.75
Dec.	14.94	15.01	14.92	14.93	14.91

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.45	10.64	10.43	10.59	10.46
Dec.	10.43	10.59	10.40	10.54	1042

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.43	7.65	7.43	7.62	7.37
Sept.	7.45	7.74	7.45	7.68	7.45

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	21.70	21.85	21.54	21.54	21.70
Sept.	21.30	21.55	21.30	21.35	21.40

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.19	6.23	6.18	6.23	6.22

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	....	....	....	11.76b	11.75

b-Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November*	36.35	36.35	36.00	36.00	36.40
Sales 82.					

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June†	....	....	....	25.05b	25.00
October*	27.65	27.70	27.45	27.50	27.5
*S.s. †S.p.f. b—Bid.					

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y26
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	14	40½	39⅞	40½	+1¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'y26
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	3	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	M'y22
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	147¾	145¼	147¾	+2½
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'y31
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	M'y27
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	13	27¼	26½	27¼	+1⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	17	17	17	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Jun 2
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	6	36	35½	36	M'y29
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	80	79	79	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	7	28⅛	27¼	27⅞	+ ½
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	71½	70¾	71	+ ½
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	M'y31
	83¼	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	M'y29
17⅝	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	M'y28
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	34	34	34	Jun 2
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 2
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	+1¼
51	44½	Am Home (2.40)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	14	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 2
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22	21½	21½	— ¾
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 2
13¾	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	7	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	85	85	85	Jun 2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun 2
39	25	AP L $3 pf 3.44k	•2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	11	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Saf R (¾g)	1	5	5	5	Jun 2
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	19	41¼	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	Jun 2
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	M'y31
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	13	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ½
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	M'y29
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15	15	15	M'y29
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	86	85¾	86	+ ½
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y27
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	21	155	153	154½	+1½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	63	63	63	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	7	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'y31
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y29
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	1	56	56	56	Jun 2
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	86	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13	13	13	Jun 2
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	6	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	M'y28
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	54	54	54	+ ½
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
67⅛	67⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
38½	29	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	—1
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	92	92	92	—4⅞
55⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	34	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+1
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	M'y27
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	7	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
24¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	8	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ½
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y16
51¼	23⅜	Aviation Corp	48	33⅜	31¼	31¼	
19	12¼	**B** Bald Loco ct	10	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	5⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y29
10½	7⅜	Barber As (½e)	3	8	8	8	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun 2
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25½	24½	25½	+2
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	5	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.45g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Jun 2
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	28	28	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	12	70½	69½	70	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Jun 2
28	15¼	Bigelow-S (2g)		26	26	26	M'y2
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	19	19	19	—
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	38	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	6	26¾	26⅜	26¾	M'y
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 2
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	7	4	3¾	4	Jun 2
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jun 2
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1¼
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y27
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20	20	20	Jun 2
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	4	4	4	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 2
34¼	24	Bullard Co (1g)	2	24	23¾	24	— ½
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y28
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	M'y26
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
21¾	16¾	**C** Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	M'y29
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6	6	6	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
13¾	11	Canada Dry 60)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34	Cannon Mills ½g	2	24	24	24	M'y27
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y27
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun 2
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JJ) Co(3e)	2	56¾	56½	56¾	+1⅜
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	43½	43	43½	+ ½
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	13	21¼	20⅞	21	+1
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	19	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 2
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	11	31¾	30½	31¾	+1⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y25
½	34⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅜
½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	
3	2¼	Ches Corp	20	¼	¼	¼	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¾e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	20	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	9	50⅜	50	50	Jun 2
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	Jun 2
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	17	56½	55⅝	56⅜	+1
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 2
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	•1	32	32	32	M'y28
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	M'y28
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	33	33	33	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	4	89	88¾	88¾	— ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	M'y24
103½	100¾	Colgate-P (½a)	19	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y31
21¾	15½	Col Br A (.90g)	4	15½	15⅜	15½	
21	15½	Col Br B (.90g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
6⅞	4⅛	Colum Pict	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80½	69⅞	Col Carb (A)	2	74	73	73	Jun 2
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	23⅞	23½	23½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	+1
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & Soutn	92	⅜	⅛	⅛	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	52¾	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	23	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 2
30¾	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	35	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11⅛	11	11	M'y28
7½	5¼	Cons Cop (¼g)	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	20	17⅞	17½	17½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
¾	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8⅛	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	5	8	8	8	Jun 2
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1	1	1	M'y29
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	9	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	22½	22	22½	+ ½
106⅜	100⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	M'y31

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s 47-45	108.15	108.15	108.15
3 2¼s 53-51	106.4	106.4	106.4
4 2½s 58-56	103.5	103.3	103.5
1 2¾s 65-60	110.25	110.25	110.25

New York City Bonds

25 3s 80	103⅞	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	50	50	50
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	87	86	87
22 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75	73¾	75
37 Alleghany 5s 50 st	48	47	48
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	102	101⅞	101⅞
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108	108
4 Am WW&Es '75	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
8 Arm Del 4s '57	106	106	106
2 Arm Del 4s '55	106	106	106
1 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 At&SF 4s '95 reg	106½	106½	106½
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	93½	93½	93½
1 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	93½	93½	93½
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	104	104
3 Atl & Cha Al 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77	77	77
8 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65½	65½
23 A C Line 5s '45	88⅞	86¾	87¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67	67	67
19 B&O '95 st A	34⅝	34¼	34¼
1 B&O '95 st C	39½	39½	39½
14 B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 B&O '96 st F	34¼	34	34
123 B&O cv '60 st	27⅛	26¾	27
8 B&O 4s '48	64	64	64
1 B&O S W '50 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	46¼	46	46¼
3 Bell Tel 5s '49 B	111	111	111
3 BenefIndLoan2¼s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	104⅜	104¼	104¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 Boston&Me4½s'70	27¾	27½	27½
1 Boston&Me 4s '60	68¾	68¾	68¾
15 Buf R&P '57 st	42	41¼	41¼
6 Bush Term 5s '55	45½	45½	45½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
5 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101½	101½	101½
18 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101½	101⅜	101½
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	99½	99½	99½
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 an Pac 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
27 Can Pac 5s 54	78½	77½	78⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	83	83	83
20 Can Pac 4½s 60	74	73¼	74
10 Can Pac 4s perp	58⅛	57	58⅛
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	105	105	105
18 Celanese 3s 55	99	99	99
7 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¼	95⅞	96
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
48 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¼	54½	54⅞
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75	74¾	74¾
26 Can RR 5s 87 reg	14	14	14
18 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85	85¼
10 C&O 4½s 92	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15	15¾	15¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83	83	83
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	77	77	77
6 CB&Q 4s III 49	97¼	97¼	97⅛
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92½	92½	92½
9 ChiGtWestInc 4½s2038	33	32½	32½
2 ChiGtWest4s 88	66½	66½	66½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
120 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9	8¾	9
1 CMSP&P aj 2000	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24⅛	24	24⅛
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
2 Chi&NWcv4¾s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
67 Chi&NW 4s 87	25	23¼	23¼
30 Chi&NW 3½s 87	22¾	22¼	22¼
8 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12	11⅞	11⅞
25 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	11	11	11
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
34 CRI&P 4s 88	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
18 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
16 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11½	11½	11½
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	51½	51½	51½
7 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53½	53⅜	53½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s 63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Ch&W Ind 4¾s262	95	95	95
1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	56	56	56
8 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	87	87	87
42 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	78¼	77¾	77¾
10 Clev UnTerm4½s 77C	70	69¾	69¾
2 Col F&I 5s 43	105½	105½	105½
25 Col&So 4½s 80	22	21¾	22
1 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
35 ComlMack inc '69 ww	44½	44¼	44½
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109	1909	109
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Con Edis 3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	105	105	105
9 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3 Crane 2¾s'50	100	100	100
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	19	18	19
3 CubaNoRy5½s'42rct	16½	16⅜	16½
5 Cuba RR 7½s'46	18	18	18
4 Cuba R R 5s'52	21½	21	21
1 Curtis Pub 3s'55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Dayton P&L 3s'70	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜
7 D & R G 4s'36	13	12¾	12¾
9 D & R G West 5s'78	13¼	13	13
1 DetEd 3½s'66	112	112	112
4 Det Ed 3s'70	105¼	105	105
1 Dte T Tun 4½s'61	96⅞	95⅞	96⅞
1 Dow Chem 2¼s'50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Elec Auto L 2¼s'50	101	101	101
10 Er e rfg 5s'67	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	24¼	24	24⅛
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	24¼	24	24⅛
3 Erie 1st 4s'96	91¼	91	91
59 Erie gen lien 4s'96	54¼	53¾	54
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	48½	48½	48½
7 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	106⅛	106	106
3 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87¾	88
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97¾	97¾
20 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
7 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	71	71

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change			
Today's close*			
Previous close	116.18	27.56	16.97
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
40 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¼	37¾	39¼
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44⅛	44¼
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10 Ill Cen Ext 3½s 51 reg	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
32 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¾	46¼	46¾
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	49	49	49
40 IC&SEL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50¼	50½
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
32 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13	12⅞	13
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12½	12½	12½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
20 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83⅜	82	82
10 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Int T&T 4½s 52	44	43¾	43¾
26 Int T&T 5s 55	46¼	46	46
2 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜
1 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	42½	42½	42½
13 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	41½	41¼	41½
5 KCSouth 5s50	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 KC South 3s 50	68½	68½	68½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	104	104	104
10 Lac Gas 3½s 53	63½	63¼	63½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
8 Lac Gas 5s 42	95¼	95	95¼
3 Lautaro Nit inc 75	27½	27½	27½
8 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47½	47½	47½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48¾	48¾	48¾
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
2 Leh Val 2003 st	27⅛	27	27⅛
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	55	55
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119¼	119¼	119¼
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86½	86½	86½
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	103½	103½	103½
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98½	98½
5 Louis&Nash 3½s 50 A	104½	104½	104½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51¼	51¼	51½
1 MarionStShov6s '47st	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Mid Cont Gas 4s '61	106	105⅞	106
10 MilSpartn&NW4s'47	21¾	21½	21¾
5 M & StL 4s '49	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s2'38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10½	10⅛	10⅛
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¼	29½	30¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
4 M-K-Tex 1st 5s 62 B	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5 No Pac 5s '65 A	22	21¾	22
68 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22¼	21⅞	22¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	21½	21½	21½
54 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¾	22	22½
50 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22¼	22	22¼
31 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22¼	21½	22⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	40½	40½	40½
20 Mor&Essex4½s'55	36½	35¾	36½
35 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	29⅞	29½	29½
3 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	116	116	116
1 NashChat&StL 4s'78	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 Nat Dairy3¼s'60	104½	104¼	104½
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 N Eng RR 5s '45	54	54	54
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	54	54	54
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	72	72	72
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41½	41⅛	41½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	64½	64½
12 NYC 4½s 1013 A	59	58⅝	59
4 NYC cn 4s 98	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
5 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
20 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81	80¾	81
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65¼	65¼	65¼
7 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	95	95	95
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75½	75½	75½
32 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62½	62⅝
6 NY Chi&StL 3¾s 97	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 NY Connect 3½s 65	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60	59⅞	60
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25½	25½	25½
11 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	41¼	41	41¼
37 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24¼	24	24
4 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	33¾	33¾	33¾
6 Norf & W 4s 96	127	126⅝	127
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104½	104½	104½
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	67
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047C	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¼	58¼	58¼
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	76⅝	76½	76½
8 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73	73	73
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅜	44	44½
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109⅝	109¾
3 Ogden Gas 6s 48	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
11 Or1Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106	106⅛
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	79	79	79
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pac Gas 4s 63	106	105⅞	106
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121¾	121¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅜	106	106
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	93½	94
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅜	102¼	102¼
4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96	96	96
14 Pen RR 3½s 52	90¾	90½	90¾
15 Peoria & East 4s 60	44½	44⅜	44⅜
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	78	78	78
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Phila Co 5s 67	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
13 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	21⅜	21	21¼
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¼	103¾	103¾
5 PCC&StL 4½s 77	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Pitt&W Va 4½s 59B	54¼	53½	53½
1 Portl Gen El 5s 50	107	107	107
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	82	82
11 Readg 4½s 97A	82¼	82	82
10 Readg 4½s 97B	82	81½	82
4 Repub Steel 5½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Repub Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	43	43	43
20 RIArk&La 4½s 34	12½	12½	12½
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	87½	87½	87½
4 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	74	74	74
25 St LSF 5s 50B	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	12½	12	12½
24 St LSF 4½s 78	13¾	13½	13¾
6 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	13¼	13¼	13¼
36 St LSF 4s 50A ct	12	12	12
11 St LSW rfg 5s 90	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	74½	74½	74½
22 StP&KCShL4½s41	9	8¾	9
2 StPaulUnDep5s72	112¾	112¾	112¾
13 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94½	94½	94½
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	6½	6½
6 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¾	5½	5¾
4 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	60	60	60
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105⅛	105¼
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52½	52¾
22 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52⅛	52½
80 Sou Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52⅝	52¾
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67½	66⅞	67½
12 So Pac clt 4s 49	49½	49¼	49⅜
37 So Pac 2¾s 46	66¾	66¼	66½
34 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	54⅞	55
15 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85½	85½
16 South Ry gen 6s 56	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1 South Ry vn 5s 94	91½	91½	91½
33 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅞	61¼	61⅜
6 So Ry 4s St L 51	79	78¾	79
4 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104	104	104
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	105	105
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 T RR A St L 4s 53	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
34 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105	105
20 Tex Corp 3s 59	108⅛	105⅞	105⅞
1 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	93½	93½	93½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	71⅞	71⅞	72
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	72	72	72
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15½	15½	15½
7 Third Ave 4s 60	51	50⅜	50⅜
2 T St L & W 4s 50	77	77	77
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac 4s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
61 Un Pac 4s 68	97½	97½	97½
10 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	85½	85½	85½
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	55	55	55
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
57 Wabash 1st 5s 39	57	57	57
3 Wabash 5s 76 B	11	11	11
3 Wabash 4s 54	45	45	45
2 WabashTol&Chi4s 41	51	51	51
1 Walwrth 4s 55	97	97	97
1 Walwrth 4s 55	79	79	79
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	57	57	57
3 West Shore 4s 2361	53	52¾	53
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 WestnMd5½s 77A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
11 Westn Md 4s 52	92	92	92
3 Western Un 5s 51	80	79½	79⅞
8 Western Un 5s'60	79	78⅝	79
5 Western Un 4½s'50	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 Wheel Stl 3½s'66	77	76¾	77
11 Wis Cen 4s'49	37	36¼	37
9 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	11	11	11
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s'66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅝
1 Young S&T cv 4s'48	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 Young S&T 3¼s'60	101	101	101

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 7s'45 A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	59½	59½	59½
4 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	59¾	59½	59¾
4 Argentine 4½s'48	79½	79¼	79½
11 Argentine 4½s'71	66½	66⅛	66⅜
2 Australia 4½s'56	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
8 Brazil 8s'41	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Brazil 6½s' 26-57	17⅛	17	17⅛
11 Brazil 6½s'27-57	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 Buen A 4¾s 75	48	48	48
3 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Canada 4s 60	98	97⅞	98
11 Canada 3s 67	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
5 Canada 2¼s 44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Chile MtBk6²⁄₄s61asd	10	10	10
2 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35½	35½	35½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35½	35½	35½
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	24	24	24
1 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	77	77	77
5 Den 6s 42 wd	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
17 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¼	8	8
19 Ger Govt 7s 49	10½	10	10
6 Italy 7s 1951	27½	27	27½
1 Japan 6½s 54	64¼	64¼	64¼
10 Japan 5½s 65	56⅛	56	56⅛
9 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5½	5½	5½
3 Milan Citi 6½s 52	19½	19	19½
8 Norway 6s 43 wd	58	58	58
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	40	40	40
5 Pan 5s 63A st asd	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	7	7	7
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
9 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7½	7½	7½
3 Rio Gr di Sul 7s 66	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9½	9½	9½
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	56½	56½	56½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	52	52	52
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	5	5	5
1 Tokyo City 5½s 61	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44¼	44¼	44½
2 Urug aj 3¾s 4¼s 79	41	41	41
1 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	43	43	43

Total Today		3,527,000
Previous Day		4,006,300
Week Ago		5,708,600
Year Ago		4,228,900
Two Years Ago		7,091,100
Jan. 1 to date		955,923,675
Year Ago		752,808,425
Two Years Ago		735,931,025

International Paper Profit

NEW YORK — International Paper & Power Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the 1941 March quarter of $3,546,822, equal after quarterly dividend requirements to $1.31 a common share, compared with $2,960,573, or 99 cents a share, in the like 1940 quarter. The company said that on March 31 this year undeclared cumulative dividends on 5 per cent preferred stock amounted to $10 a share or a total of $9,259,350.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It May be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6	—
American Hardware Co.	20¼	22¾
American Manufacturing	19	22
Am Manufacturing 5% pf	80	84
American Wringer Co.	5¼	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	20	25
†Amoskeag Company pf	70	75
Appleton Company	22	23½
Appleton Company 7%

British and Nazis in Race For Position in Middle East

Continued from Page 1

obtain air fields there before the Nazis arrive in strength.

It is recognized that such a course might present great difficulties. But it is figured that far greater ones might be presented in the long run—and not so long at that—if Britain has to contend with Nazi air bases on Syrian soil added to its other troubles in protecting Egypt and Palestine from German attack.

Example of Crete

The fate of Crete has led to skepticism here regarding British prospects of preventing the seizure of Cyprus even though that Island can be defended in the air from Palestine.

Optimistic prophets are at a discount today and newspapers voice criticism of the confident assertions about the defense of Crete made by presumably well-informed individuals but quite unsubstantiated by facts.

A classic example cited is the radio address by Air Commodore A. V. Goddard on May 22 when he observed "airborne forces will not capture Crete. There is much more in it than that. The invasion is a measure of Nazi frustration."

Today it is pointed out that the Nazi frustration expressed itself in another victory and some folk confess to an uncomfortable feeling that if a man in the position of Commodore Goddard can estimate the future situation so inaccurately, perhaps other higher-ups can do so as well.

It is appreciated that the gallant 12-day resistance of the Crete garrison in the shocking ordeal, due to the absence of fighter protection against the Nazi divebombers, has given Britain the opportunity to clear up what promised to be a difficult situation in Iraq, to reinforce the defenses along the Syrian frontier and to bring up reinforcements in men and material from Abyssinia.

Strategic Justification

These jobs will have to show signs of being done very thoroughly if they are to constitute any strategic justification for the loss of Crete and the large number of men who defended it.

According to a spokesman for the Royal Air Force in Cairo quoted here, "The air supremacy which swept the Germans through Yugoslavia and Greece and into Crete cannot continue beyond that island. There is no chance for further German operations like those in Crete."

That is the type of statement to which the British now add "we hope," for reports show the Nazis are rushing up reserves of men and air transports as if they did not believe the Cairo spokesman at all.

After all, the Germans may consider the outlook quite promising since they can make Crete an air source of great danger to the British Navy, they are within easy flying distance of Bengasi, and the British bases in Egypt and are now well within Nazi bomber range whether from Crete and Dodecanese islands. The Nazis are also in a position to spring through air onto Cyprus, which could be the takeoff board for Syria as Greece was for Crete.

The Other Side

However, there is another side to the picture. The next presumed German objectives are farther away from the Nazi bases than was Crete from the Greek mainland and the Aegean Islands and for this and other reasons it is expected that Reichsführer Hitler's air transports will get rough handling wherever they fly.

Fighter planes is the answer to Britain's main problem and if that answer can not be emphatic, demands on the ground defenses are difficult to justify. That is the feeling of the public anyway, notably in Australia, whence came so many of the men engaged in the rearguard actions in Greece and Crete.

Says the Melbourne Argus, "Failing land and air operations against Syria, the defense of Cyprus is not worth the inevitable loss. . . . It would be better to concentrate on a line protecting Alexandria, but even this is not worth doing unless the RAF is heavily reinforced.

"Further demands on our men are justified only if the establishment of air superiority around Suez is practicable. Otherwise little can be gained by holding lines for a week or for a month before their obliteration by mechanized dive bombers."

Syria Airfields

For an attack from the east Syrian airdromes are of the utmost importance to both the British and the Nazis, but the British are threatened in other quarters as well. Malta, the western desert, and Gibraltar all are menaced simultaneously in greater or less degree.

And so is Turkey, where the press is now urging the Government to intervene in Syria. Every passing day tends to put Turkey firmer on the wrong foot—which is clearly where the British are likely to be if the Syrian bases are used against them by the Nazis or by the Vichy administrators who already have been of great assistance to the Nazis in various ways and represent the potential contribution of 1,500,000 tons of shipping and many valuable bases to the Axis powers if France should become sufficiently anti-British.

Hughes

Continued from Page 1

in Washington that the President already has determined upon his two new appointees and if he doesn't introduce a complete unexpected surprise it will be Senator James F. Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, deputy leader of the Senate and long-time friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who will take the place of Associate Justice James C. McReynolds, who retired on Feb. 1 last, and Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, who will succeed Mr. Chief Justice Hughes not only on the Court but probably to the Chief Justiceship.

Although the President has let it be known that he considers Mr. Jackson eminently qualified for the highest judicial office in the Nation, it is possible that he may elevate a present member of the Court to be Chief Justice.

Today only two Justices remain on the Court who were present when Mr. Roosevelt took office. They are Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts. Mr. Roosevelt appointed no members of the Court during his first term, named five in his second, and now has two vacancies to fill.

In his letter to President Roosevelt, which the President received and accepted at Hyde Park, N. Y., Mr. Chief Justice Hughes explained that considerations of health and age persuaded him to ask that he be relieved of his duties. Mr. Hughes is generally considered to be a vigorous and hearty man for all his 79 years.

Besides the retirements of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice McReynolds other changes in the personnel of the Supreme Court which have taken place under the New Deal include:

Associate Justice Van Devanter retired June 2, 1937, and was succeeded by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black.

Associate Justice George Sutherland retired Jan. 18, 1938; succeeded by Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed.

Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo passed on July 9, 1938; succeeded by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

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C	H	A	T		L	A	W		D	E	L	L
T	E	N		T	A	R	E	S		K	I	D
	R		L		N	I	L		H		N	
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A	D	A	M		A		M		B	L	U	E
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F	U	R		L	E	T	T	S		I	T	S
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S		S	T	E	V	E	N	S	O	N		L
T	R	E	Y		E	R	S		C	A	L	F

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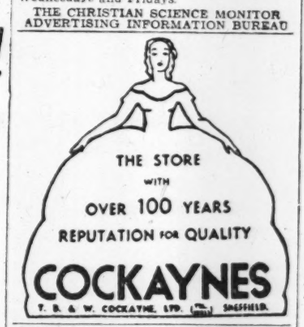

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On Guard

Kansas City, Mo.

For five years John R. McCall, of the Kansas City Police Department, has guided children crossing to the Irving School at Twenty-fourth Street and Prospect Avenue, and, with pupils, teachers, and parents, is proud of the fact that no one has suffered an injury during that period. "But what a difficult assignment," the reader may say. "Children are so careless and heedless, and, well, so generally exasperating."

Then, out of the experience of Officer McCall, prepare to unsay it, because he has not found them so; indeed, quite to the contrary! And he has tangible proof, because for more than a month he was away from his post and confined to his home. During this period he was fairly deluged with letters from his young friends. Yes, they have taken the time and made the effort to write and tell him of their concern over his absence, and their hope that he would soon be back on duty—more than five hundred such letters, actually. Nor did they stop at that because, feeling his genuine interest in their affairs, they told him of their school progress, their promotions, etc.

The experience has deepened the officer's faith in the rewards of kindness and courtesy. In the performance of his duties he has given such evidence of a kindly responsibility for those under his care that they have naturally manifested the same feeling toward him.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

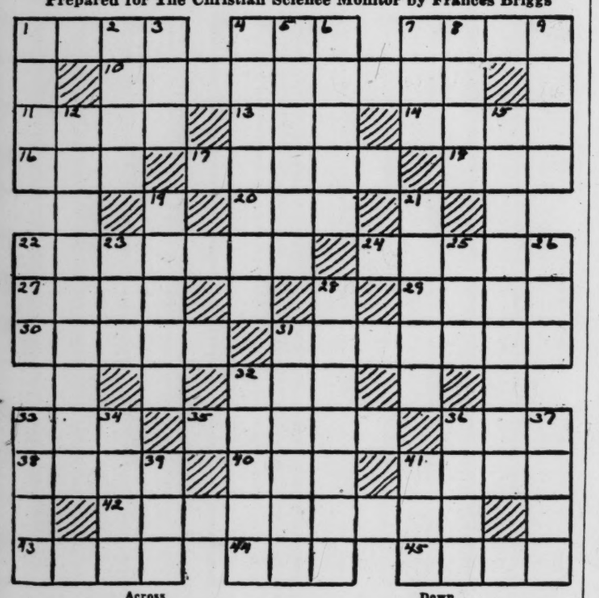
1. He was recently named Governor of Gibraltar.
2. It extends through the State of Delaware from Wilmington to Lewes; built and donated by T. Coleman du Pont.
3. A city in northwestern Missouri.
4. Asmara, Italian Eritrea, on April 1, 1941.
5. A name given the Times Square area of Broadway.
6. A U. S. Army fort, 3½ miles from Portland, Maine.
7. Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Missouri.
8. A low North American plant of the amaryllis family, with a large pink and white flower.
9. A narrow mountain pass from Thessaly into Greece.
10. The home of Herman Melville in Pittsfield, Mass., where he wrote "Moby Dick," "Piazza Tales," "October Mountain," and "My Chimney and I."

Daily Quotation

UNLESS you bear with the faults of a friend, you betray your own.—PUBLIUS SYRUS.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

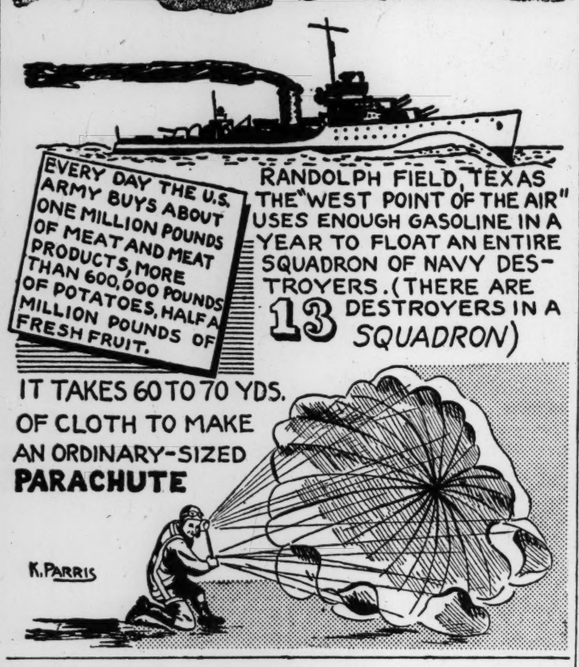
1—What do you call the top, or crown, of the head?
4—If you emulated E. H. Sothern, you would do what?
7—What mountains are seen in opera "William Tell"?
10—who was author of "The Marble Faun"?
11—What bird is noted for mimicking notes of many birds?
13—Legal learning is what?
14—Who wrote "The Briary Bush"?
16—How many in a decemvirate?
17—What weeds are mentioned in Bible?
18—Young goat is what?
20—Nothing.
22—Who is author of "Oliver Wiswell"?
24—What color is reddish-yellow in hue?
27—Who gave names to all living creatures?
29—What was said to be Sheraton's favorite color?
30—To ride in an automobile.
31—Pied Piper rid what town of rats?
32—Armed conflict is what?
33—What do you call soft, downy covering on skin of a peach?
35—Who are chief inhabitants of Latvia?
36—Possessive pronoun.
38—What Egyptian goddess was represented as cow-headed?
40—Devoured.
41—What flower is associated with Portland, Ore.?
42—Who wrote "A Child's Garden of Verses"?
43—Three, at cards, is what?
44—What is the bitter vetch?
45—Veal is the flesh of what animal?

Down

1—What is an agreement between two or more persons?
2—In comparison with.
3—What would you do at Hollywood's famous Brown Derby?
4—What is capital of Georgia?
5—In Greek Mythology, who is the personification of grace and beauty?
6—What is a cloth for drying anything?
7—Conjunction.
8—What is floral emblem of Wales?
9—Bartered.
12—Who was the Father of History?
15—What do you call persons skilled in languages?
19—What is a well-known acid fruit?
21—Who wrote "From Greeland's Icy Mountains"?
22—Male sheep.
23—What mammal flies?
25—What is one of States having the violet as its State flower (abbr.)?
26—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
28—The American sable is what (pl.)?
31—Who would sell you a fedora?
32—Interlace.
33—The clenched hand is what?
34—To move from a lower position to a higher.
36—What is one of Hebrides?
37—Personal interest or advantage?
39—What is a pen for swine?
41—What fabulous bird was said to have carried off elephants?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

FACTS & FIGURES

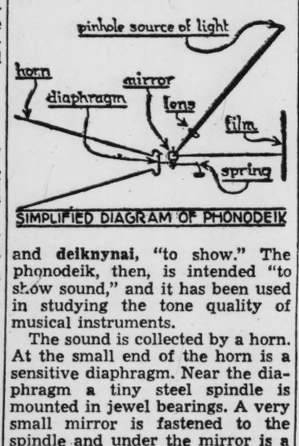

EVERY DAY THE U.S. ARMY BUYS ABOUT ONE MILLION POUNDS OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS, MORE THAN 600,000 POUNDS OF POTATOES, HALF A MILLION POUNDS OF FRESH FRUIT.
RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS THE "WEST POINT OF THE AIR" USES ENOUGH GASOLINE IN A YEAR TO FLOAT AN ENTIRE SQUADRON OF NAVY DESTROYERS. (THERE ARE 13 DESTROYERS IN A SQUADRON)
IT TAKES 60 TO 70 YDS. OF CLOTH TO MAKE AN ORDINARY-SIZED PARACHUTE
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

What a 'Phonodeik' Is and How It Works?

The phonodeik is a device for making a photographic record of sound waves sufficiently large and of sufficient definiteness and accuracy of outline as to permit a study of waves having components of small magnitude and high frequency.

The name, phonodeik, is from two Greek words, **phōnē**, "sound,"



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF PHONODEIK

and **deiknynai**, "to show." The phonodeik, then, is intended "to show sound," and it has been used in studying the tone quality of musical instruments.

The sound is collected by a horn. At the small end of the horn is a sensitive diaphragm. Near the diaphragm a tiny steel spindle is mounted in jewel bearings. A very small mirror is fastened to the spindle and under the mirror is a pulley. A few fibers of untwisted silk are attached to the center of the diaphragm, from which point they pass once around the pulley, and thence to a delicate spring which keeps them under tension.

A slender beam of light from a pinhole source is brought to a focus by a lens and shines on the mirror. The mirror reflects the tiny point of light onto a moving film in a special camera.

As sound waves cause the diaphragm to vibrate, the thread makes the mirror turn back and forth on the spindle, with the result that the spot of light reflected by the mirror traces the shape of the sound wave in greatly magnified form on the photographic film.

The amount of movement of the diaphragm in any one direction, for sounds of ordinary loudness, is around half a thousandth of an inch, or a total back and forth movement of one thousandth of an inch. Within this small space is packed all the variations of motion which make up the details of wave form representing musical quality. The phonodeik has reproduced and recorded diaphragm motions of less than one hundred-thousandth of an inch, adding much to the knowledge of the exact wave-form of musical sounds.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

What They Say

Self-seeking dictators may impose a brutal rule of force upon the bending back of an entire people. But they cannot conquer the unquenchable flame of hope in the human heart.—Col. William J. Donovan.

In Lighter Vein

No Puns

Managers will be held responsible in future for seeing that no artist makes jokes about the Italian Army—Police instructions to managers of theaters and cabarets in Berlin.

And no smart ones can get round this by talking about the Italian "fleet."—Answers.

Not Needed

Customer: "Why, I can't take a suit like this. It has no pockets!"

Tailor: "Yes, I know, but I thought since you haven't paid me for the last one I made you wouldn't need pockets."

Daily Anecdote

A Joke on Handel

There are many musicians who delight in hearing the process of tuning an orchestra. It is said, on good authority, that a Chinese dignitary at one time heartily applauded it and declared that he liked it better than the numbers that followed.

Georg Friedrich Handel, the composer, declared the tuning of an orchestra in presence of an audience, a "disturbance." The oboe would give the pitch by sounding and repeating the A. The violins would tune their strings, then the clarinets would warm up their wooden tubes and adjust them to pitch. This would be followed by other wood-wind instruments, and groans from the tubas and the rest of the brass section.

So Handel had his orchestra tune beforehand. Then, unknown to Handel, or the orchestra members, some practical joker put a number of instruments out of tune. The players took their places and the house became silent and attentive.

When Handel gave the signal for the opening chord it was followed by the most discordant of crashes from the strings, wood-wind, and brasses!

The composer never discovered the perpetrator of the deed.

Where Would You Find—

1. Viscount Gort, former Chief of the British Imperial Staff?
2. Du Pont Boulevard?
3. St. Joseph?
4. The second colonial Italian capital to be taken by the British in the present war?
5. The Great White Way?
6. Fort Levett?
7. The eight states which bound Tennessee?
8. An atamasco lily?
9. Thermopylae?
10. "Arrowhead"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Kept Snapping!

A commercial traveler asked an Aberdeen draper for a repeat order for elastic.

"Na, na," said the Aberdonian. "I'm for nae mair o' your elastic. I couldna measure a yaird o' your last consignment wi'oot the stuff snapping."—Tit-Bits.

Hard on the Novice

A golf club secretary suggested that players should carry potatoes round with them and put one in the ground before replacing the divot. Later in the year, members declare, the clubhouse lunch menu will include "Potatoes—sliced, topped or mashied."—Tit-Bits.

Just Wasted

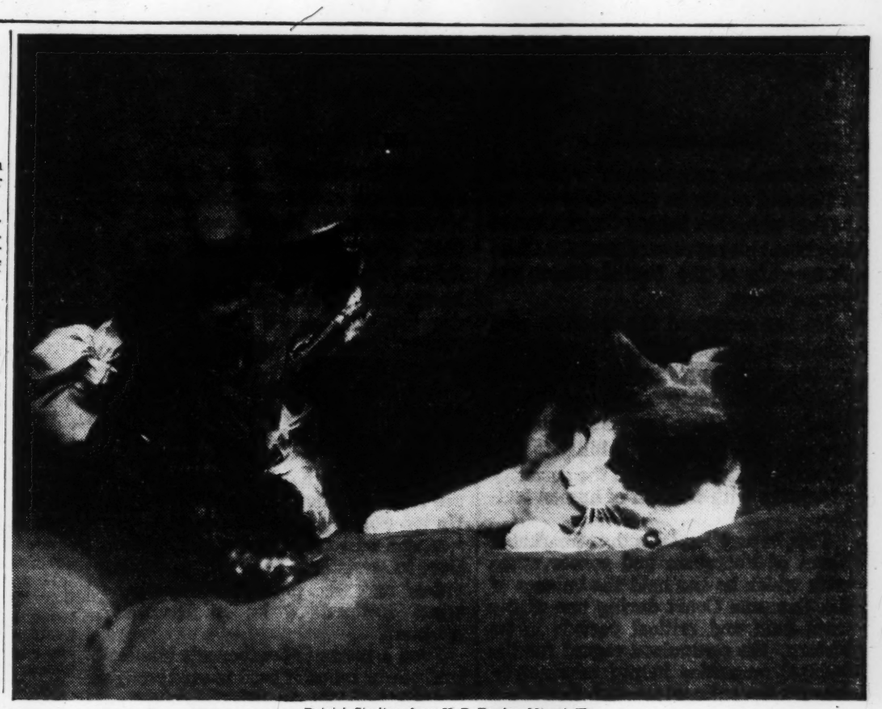
Young Alec was watching a house painter at work. Presently he asked:

"How many coats of paint do you give a door?"

"Two, my boy," was the reply.

"Then if you give it three coats," said the lad brightly, "it would be an over-coat?"

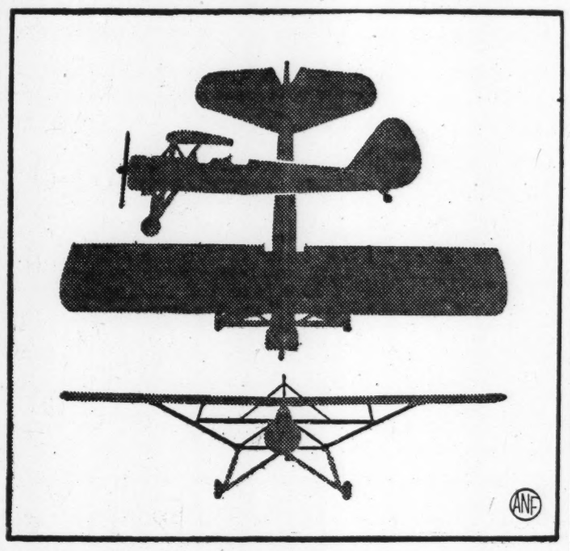
"No, my lad," retorted the painter grimly, "it would be a waste coat."—Answers.



Patrick Studios: from H. B. Fowler, Miami, Fla.

"Get My Profile!" Says the Cocker

Know America's Planes



Nazi blitzkriegs in Europe demonstrated for the first time the value of special "courier" airplanes capable of landing staff officers directly behind the firing lines and of carrying out other liaison duties. The American aircraft industry promptly set about providing our own Air Corps with such ships. Here you see one of them—the Ryan Dragonfly—designated by the Air Corps as the YO-51, but more familiarly known as the "Jeep" and the "flying motorcycle." The Dragonfly, with a landing speed of only 25 miles per hour (compared with 60-70 m. p. h. required by pursuit ships) was designed for quick, steep take-offs and equally steep landings with little or no forward roll, making it ideal for operations from pastures and makeshift landing fields.

Vocations

Meals for Working Folks

A married couple in our city have worked up quite a successful business of preparing complete home-cooked meals and delivering them piping hot, ready to serve, into the homes of their customers. They furnish the meat, the potatoes, two vegetables, bread and dessert (the customer furnishes the beverage and the butter) for any specified number. Their menus change daily and service may be contracted for five days a week. This service has appealed especially to girls working away from home and to married couples who both work.—Mrs. L. T. T., Minneapolis.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Striking workmen may argue that their motives are purely patriotic. The way income taxes are shaping up, every man owes it to his country to get a raise.

Grit: No matter what Adolf Hitler says about America, this is still a free country—even if it does cost you $25 to get into the hod-carriers' union, $300 to get into the carpenters' union, and $2,000 to get a permanent glazier's card.

A Verse for Today . . .

But be ye glad and rejoice forever in that which I create: for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy.—ISA. 65:18.

'. . . westward, look . . .'

A recent speech by Prime Minister Churchill included a quotation from Arthur Hugh Clough's poem entitled "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth." As the full text with its inspiring message has been requested by many readers we are hereby printing it.

Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth

Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase even now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

—Arthur Hugh Clough

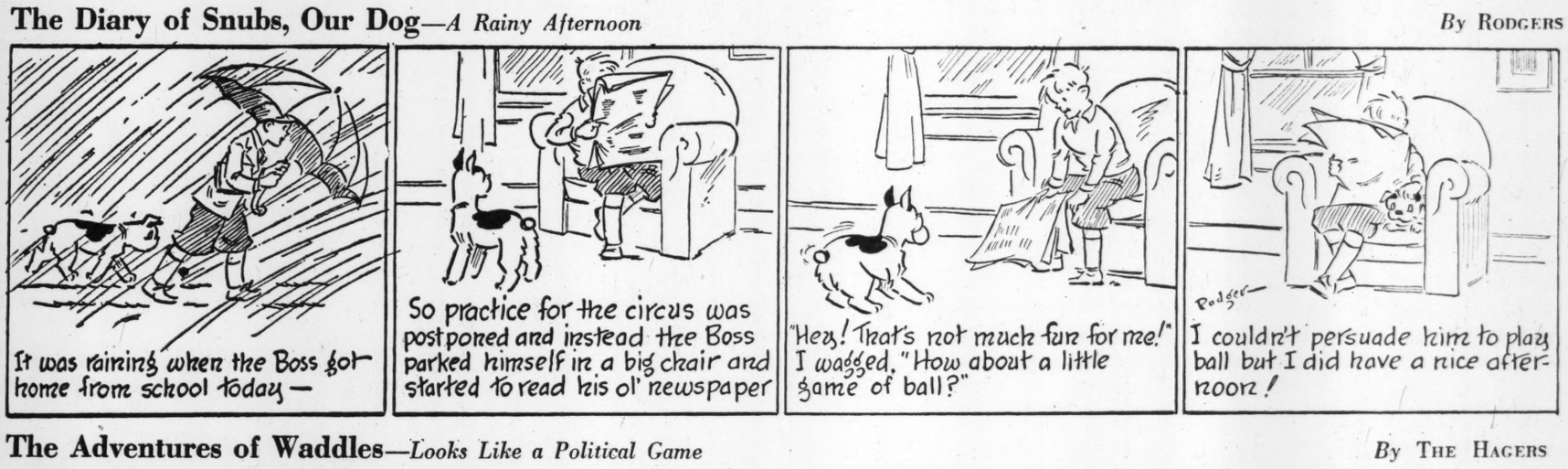
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Million-Dollar Pearls?*

By LE PELLEY

WELL ... I NEED YOUR DETECTIVE SERVICE ! I LOST SOME PEARLS ..
PEARLS !! MY, MY... SOME VERY RARE PEARLS, NO DOUBT !!
DETECTIVE AGENCY
SEE ALL KNOW ALL NEVER SLEEP
JUST PLAIN OLD FAKE PEARLS ...
NO, NO SUSIE — IT'S JUST THAT YOU DON'T REALIZE THE VALUE...! NOW THESE PEARLS...
BUT I BOUGHT THEM IN THE TEN-CENT STORE !!!!
BUT THEY CAN BE RARE, CAN'T THEY ?
NO, THEY'RE JUST CHEAP 5-CENT PEARLS ....
SUSIE CAN CERTAINLY BE DIFFICULT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Rainy Afternoon*

By RODGERS


It was raining when the Boss got home from school today—
So practice for the circus was postponed and instead the Boss parked himself in a big chair and started to read his ol' newspaper
"Hey! That's not much fun for me!" I wagged. "How about a little game of ball?"
I couldn't persuade him to play ball but I did have a nice afternoon!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Looks Like a Political Game*

By THE HAGERS

MAYOR TIDDLY WINK PLAYVILLE
"JACK, PLAYVILLE NEEDS OUR HELP, I THINK; LET'S CALL ON MAYOR TIDDLY WINK."
"THE MAYOR'S IN,"—HIS CLERK LOOKED MEEK;— "BUT, SIRS, HE'S PLAYING HIDE-AND-SEEK."
"READY!" WE HEARD A LOUD VOICE BOOM. THE CLERK THEN SAID, "HE'S IN THAT ROOM."
CRIED JACK, AS WE THE MAYOR SOUGHT, "READY OR NOT,—YOU SHALL BE CAUGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Statesman-at-Law

Seldom has any man achieved such a rounded career in the public service as that which lies behind Charles Evans Hughes at his retirement from the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court.

He has combined the qualities of a scholar in politics, and of a statesman on the bench, yet there is something besides scholarship and political or legal acumen that has contributed to make him great. It is an ability to join dignity with geniality and the austerity of a jurist with warmth of human feeling.

This, in part, explains the remarkable blend of liberalism and conservatism with which he has held the balance of the Supreme Court during one of the most fluid and critical periods in its history. His scrupulous regard for the judicial amenities helped enormously to carry the tribunal through the "court packing" struggle of 1937 without change in the number of its members.

Yet the progressiveness of decisions in which he must have had a leading part were bulwarks of political strength to the Court in that contest. He gave the opinions, for instance, which sustained the right of a State to fix minimum wages for women and which upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act.

This must have given some second thoughts to those liberal Senators who, in 1930, opposed confirmation of Mr. Hughes as Chief Justice, on the grounds that he would be too conservative. They inadequately estimated the resiliency of the man who had conducted the insurance investigation in New York State in 1906, became reform Governor of that State, and then an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

From this point his experience in statecraft had been broadened by a campaign which very nearly made him President of the United States in 1916, by a return to private practice of law, by distinguished service as Secretary of State, and later as a Justice of the World Court at The Hague.

If this is the recipe for proper training of an occupant of the Chief Justiceship, it is obvious that President Roosevelt will have a difficult search for a fitting successor. The pattern, of course, is not a rigid one, but the very strength to which the Court has attained under fire places upon the Chief Executive a deep responsibility in the choice of nominees to fill vacancies on its bench. For within recent years the Supreme Court has actually grown in importance as an American institution and as a safeguard of liberties.

Alice Lets It Ring

Has Alice failed in her memory test? Or had she a reason for refusing to answer the telephone?

Alice, we are told, is the largest and wisest elephant in the Bronx Zoo. Thirty years ago her keeper taught her to answer the telephone. She was not required to repeat the trick until a few days ago, when a model of the old-fashioned instrument was placed before her, and someone rang a bell. Alice made no attempt to spin the crank with her trunk, as in former days, or put the receiver to her ear while she trumpeted into the mouthpiece. Alice let the telephone ring.

This, declare the cynics, disproves the theory that "elephants never forget." But does it? Who can prove that Alice forgot? Who knows what anti-telephone ideology has filtered into Alice's code of ethics during lo, these thirty years? Alice was never reputed to be one of those creatures whose ears go up when anyone receives a call. In fact, she seemed, even in her youth, to be rather lacking in the curiosity that distinguished Kipling's elephant, a logical reaction to the behavior of human visitors to the zoo.

Various answers are possible to the question, "Why did Alice fail to answer the telephone?" Women of Manhattan suspect the influence of certain housemaid-training centers. Business men, peering into the dark of Alice's past, incline to the idea that she served a term at a switchboard.

There is a possibility that she feared the making of a phonograph record, and she just wasn't going to be another "Cohen at the telephone" for anybody's amusement. Only Alice, apparently, knows the secret, and Alice doesn't have to tell.

Today's boy, fuming at his chore of washing the car, may think he has a hard time of it, but he never had to sponge the mud off 64 buggywheel spokes in the pre-paved road days.

Hawthorne Didn't Know

When President Lincoln decided to risk war to save the Union, the now loved Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote: "I don't quite understand what we are fighting for, or what definite results can be expected." Those Americans who today are fully aware of the "definite results" may well wonder at Hawthorne's remark.

But some Americans now are as vague about the reasons for American opposition to Naziism as was Hawthorne on the issue that underlay the War Between the States. Those who are convinced that they know why the United States must help to beat Naziism, and who are aware of the alternative to resistance against the "new order," may wish to think of Hawthorne when inclined to be intolerant of doubters.

Even a man of Hawthorne's intellectual power found it hard to see through the mists of 1861. In 1941 the mist goes up from practically the whole face of the earth. Today's issue, however, is no less definite. The long-run consequences of decision or indecision may be no less important to the United States.

Farmers Ration Their Wheat

During 1917 and '18 American farmers were induced to plow up the plains to grow wheat for a pegged price of $2.80 a bushel as part of the effort to win the war. In the present world struggle the situation is very different.

In the United States the carryover of this grain from last year is the largest on record—500 million bushels, or approximately three-fourths of a year's supply—and the winter wheat forecast indicates a bigger crop than last year or the ten-year average. Meanwhile the Nation is hemmed in by economic or war blockades and Great Britain receives plentiful supplies from Canada, Australia, and Argentina, so that export prospects are limited.

Under these circumstances, farmers of the wheat-growing sections of the United States have just voted by four to one, according to an announcement from the Department of Agriculture, to impose upon themselves a wheat marketing quota this year. The quota will be in no case less than the 1940 production of the farm if AAA acreage allotments were observed then, but any marketings above the quota will be subject to a penalty of 15 cents a bushel.

This is a measure of self-regulation which American farmers could scarcely have been persuaded to consider ten years ago. Its adoption bespeaks to that extent an education in their own marketing problems. This is wholesome so long as it aims only at a balancing of supply with what the Nation will consume at a reasonable price. If it ever should develop into a device to force up the price of bread by scarcity, public reaction would be severe.

At present, as has been indicated, the wheat supply appears plentiful, and one effect of acreage restriction is to build a reserve of soil fertility for increased production if needed. R. M. Evans, AAA administrator, expresses the opinion that the marketing quota will assure farmers this year of a wheat price approximately equal to the "parity" aimed at in farm legislation. Such a result would at least be more defensible than the efforts by the current Congress to accomplish a "parity" return by large appropriations from the Federal Treasury and by Government "loans" above the market price of farm products.

Inevitable Happiness

By his own measurement of happiness, Sir Hugh Walpole must have been "inevitably a happy man." As he once said, he "adored" writing and was completely absorbed by the work he was doing. "If you can be absorbed in something you're doing, find enough in it to live on, then I think you're inevitably a happy man."

Sir Hugh would hardly have encouraged the pursuit of happiness for its own sake. This can be extremely absorbing and extremely unrewarding, as many agree who have tried it. Sir Hugh did his work. In addition to writing, on the average, almost a book a year for thirty years, he wrote also for the regular book review section of a London paper. He unflaggingly sought useful activity, and his search seems to have found happiness.

There is nothing more trite than the statement that happiness cannot be an end in itself—that it is a by-product of well-doing. We are reminded of few things more often than that. We tend to forget nothing more frequently than we forget that. A life well spent is a happy reminder.

Our Readers Say—

Sydney Let Itself Go

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly interested in reading the article "Sydney Lets Itself Go" by Guy Natusch. He told how the public in Sydney, Australia, recently welcomed the American sailors with a demonstration which not only surprised the sailors but even the Australians themselves.

This article recalls to me the scenes of wildest enthusiasm in New York during the World War when the first contingent of Australian soldiers reached that city. I feel sure that no one ever saw in that great city a more magnificent body of men. They marched in the streets to an uproarious welcome.

Word spread from mouth to mouth that these soldiers couldn't "pay" for anything in New York. Not even a newsboy but gave his papers to the Anzacs. In every restaurant the Anzac was a guest of honor. In the hotel where I was one of a group at dinner it was the same. Wherever a visiting officer entered the dining room he had at least a dozen invitations to dinner.

It may be that in Sydney, this spring there were veterans of the World War who remembered their welcome in New York so many years ago. It is certain that the American naval contingent will long remember its visit to Australia.

MARY K. SHERRILL

Cambridge, Mass.

War Referendum for Youth?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You quoted the following from Mr. Hoover's speech: "There is an obvious large majority of people who oppose the sending of our boys to foreign wars either on our Navy or on convoys or airplanes or expeditionary forces where they may have to shoot or be shot at."

However, you omitted the sentence which follows the above: "These oppositions are stronger in our youth and it is youth who must die. There is no unwillingness in them to die to defend our hemisphere." That's very important! Why should our youth kill itself defending Europe or Asia in struggles which have been going on for centuries?

I have found that all those who are so much in favor of convoys or even talk of the necessity of war are usually men of riper years who would not be called to serve the Nation, men who should really have more sense, having seen the degradation done by the last World War, which did not make the world safe for democracy; and look at the many lives that were lost! No wonder youth doesn't want to go to Europe to fight.

What we need is a referendum of only those men who would be called on to fight if we entered Europe's war. The others have no right to say whether we should have convoys or, enter the war. What right has anyone to decide that the youth of our nation should give up their very lives in Europe's age-long struggle of imperialism?

(MRS.) ALMA K. RICHARDS

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Constructive

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor, its editorials, news, and letters. This paper represents and stands for construction not destruction. Many are praying and striving for unity of nations, to end "wars and rumors of war." How can this be attained unless we begin individually?

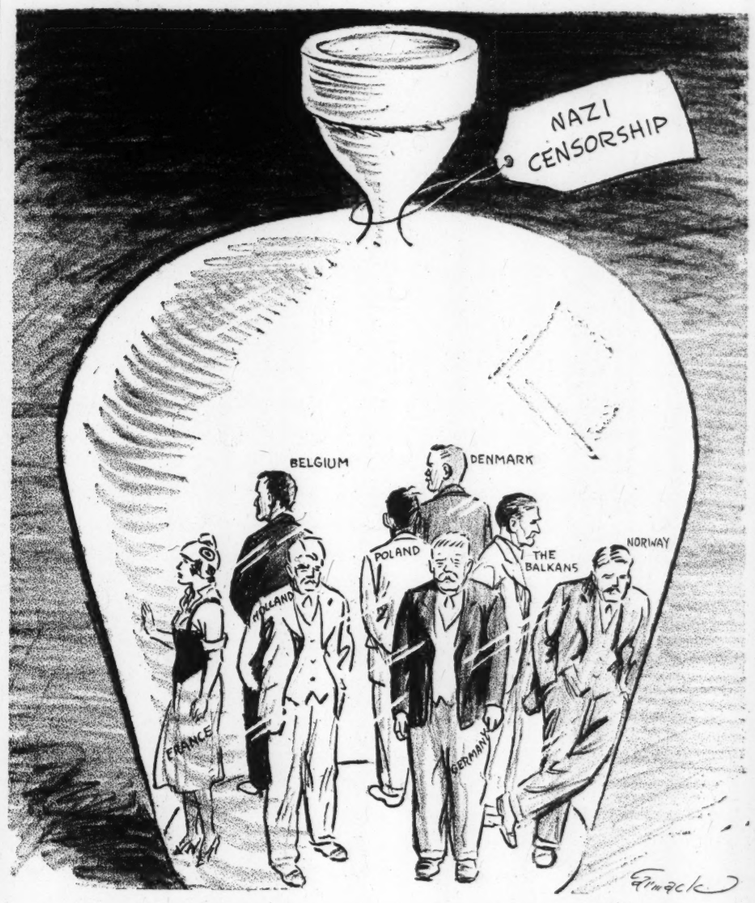
Dwelling on past mistakes, nationally or internationally, or on personal prejudices, does not make for peace.

The Christian Science Monitor brings us honest facts of world conditions, encourages and strengthens the brotherhood of man, aids toward bringing "Peace on earth, good will toward men" for all time. I consider this paper a valuable friend!

Boston — ETHEL MARY WARREN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Serious Bottleneck



Americans Must "Stand Together as Free Men"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America is not first in the minds of any speakers who seek to divide the people of this Nation or to make us change our minds once we have set a course.

America needs and needs badly to seek aims common to all. We all have prejudices, but this is a time to douse such and not to fan them. Americans occupy just about the last spot on earth devoted and dedicated to life for free men. The surest way to lose freedom is to listen to or act on the advice of a minority who advise us *not* to face issues squarely, those who advise us to run from danger with our backs turned to it instead of facing it, standing firm in its path or advancing to destroy it.

It is obviously correct that Americans are opposed to war and that 100 per cent of us don't want to get in, but assertions are incorrect in assuming that the American majority does not want to face the situation squarely.

This Nation and Great Britain ten years ago had the opportunity and duty not only to stop aggression but to arm themselves should the fires of aggression get out of control and come toward us. Both Great Britain and America refused to act in time. So did France. France is now gone. War was not sought but, while trying to ignore it, it came to the free peoples. Aggression is now beyond control by any other powers than the British nations and ourselves. The British have been forced to face the issue, and they are acting the part of true men and women. We in America will either awake and face the picture now, fight if need be, or else we may stand alone within six months or a year against a hostile world.

The probability is almost certain America could convoy tomorrow, sink Nazi submarines which are but pirates, and still not become involved in war in its whole sense. Germany is not ready yet for total war with us. She has Europe and Africa to tame first. If, however, we let the British down this summer while we wrangle with obstructionists seeking to delay us (many hoping to delay us long enough to make sure England will be lost), we must later become and remain for perhaps generations an armed camp.

This talk of our losing democracy at home if we go into the war is pure nonsense. Our only hope of saving what we have of democracy is to stand together as free men, united in the purpose of saving our territory, our lives and our integrity.

Hitler can never establish order out of his conquests if the United States and Britain survive. The British cannot survive without our full aid now.

T. L. MCCREADY, JR.

Redding, Conn.

Unless We Are Attacked?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hitler has frankly proclaimed to us that democracy and totalitarianism cannot exist together in the same world. His Minister of Agriculture has even outlined the Nazi plan for destroying our way of life. This outline was obtained and published last December by Life magazine and the North American Newspaper Alliance, and reads in part as follows:

> The United States also will be forced by Germany to complete and final capitulation. Our superior industrial products will be sold at very low prices to the world, and will cause the United States to have not 7,000,000 but 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 unemployed. Mr. Rosenfeld will then beg the Führer on his knees to purchase from the United States not manufactured products but raw materials at prices which we will dictate. The United States is at present so demoralized and so corrupted that, like France and England it need not be taken into consideration as a military adversary.

Our President has stated that he will not put us into war "unless we are attacked." But we are attacked when a man harboring these designs on us is in control of the entire continent of Europe and is rapidly making that continent an arsenal of Naziism. If a man is brandishing a knife at us and threatening to use it we do not wait to see if he is fooling. Fanatical Nazis are not fooling and the latest Gallup poll shows we are not either.

STEWART ROBB

New York

Unlabored Musings

Observing the Cloud

As far as the eye can see there are tents everywhere. Row upon row of small tents offering rest and shade from the heat of the desert to the travel-stained hosts of Israel as they progress slowly from their Egyptian homes to the Promised Land.

Every now and then a figure emerges from one of the tents and shading his eyes from the glare of the sun peers in the direction of a much larger tent standing some little distance apart from the camp. This larger tent seems to be enveloped in stillness—nothing stirs in its vicinity—and stranger still, where all else is shimmering under the intensity of the sun's rays, here there is an enveloping cloud which almost completely obscures the tent. Observing this the watcher returns to the welcome shade of his tent and once again all is silent and motionless. The narrative (Numbers, chap. 9) goes on to say that "as long as the cloud abode upon the tabernacle they rested in their tents . . . and whether it was by day or by night that the cloud was taken up they journeyed."

There is plenty of room for imaginative interpretation of this picture, but to me it came quite simply as an answer to a problem on which I was musing.

* * *

The problem was this: When confronted with circumstances that seem to call for constant and undivided attention, ought one never to lay off and rest in one's tent, or is it one's duty to maintain, without any respite, a constant pressure of application to the task? How may one distinguish between needed rest and self-indulgent laziness? Now this picture of a whole people resting from their forward march because a cloud covered their "tent of the testimony" is not suggestive either of idleness or self-indulgence. To them, in those far-off days the cloud came as a visible warning to desist from the march and was accepted by them without question. To us today there is perhaps no visible cloud, but there may sometimes be a sense of staleness which obscures the bright promise resting as a halo upon our work.

Without the bright promise what is the value of mere motion and pressure of work, however much energy is bestowed upon it? There are, of course, some kinds of work that call for less activating motive than others, but work that involves initiative, the breaking of new ground, the advancing into new territory, can this be successfully prosecuted unless it is preceded by "the tent of the testimony"—the virtual assurance that a legitimate task rightly undertaken can be carried to a successful conclusion?

When failing to heed the cloud which is warning him to stay in his tent for a while and rest, one is in danger of pressing on, relying on his own self-sufficiency, and at the same time giving heed to the insidious suggestion, "This job is getting me down," incessantly whispered into his ear. Had he seen this lack of inspiration as the cloud warning him to desist for a time he would surely have taken the hint and rested from his task.

* * *

This resting period may not be one of days, weeks or months; time does not really enter into it; it is just so long as may be needed to effect the change from the spirit of heaviness to the garment of praise wherein the needed illumination once more supplies fresh inspiration and strength for the forward journey. It is absurd to suppose that the traffic of the world cannot take its course without us, or that unless we are there pushing our way through the crowded thoroughfare something will be liable to go wrong with it all, and we shall incur the blame.

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

The world and its traffic can get on without us, and we shall be the better for being without it. We shall know when the resting time is over by the fresh inspiration that we receive—a new and burning ardor to be up and doing once more. The cloud is off the tabernacle! Fold up the tent! We are on the march again, our faces steadfastly set towards the promised land, as we realize gratefully that, with God's help, it is man's destiny to attain it.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Guardians of the Canal?

By Sylvia Martin

Many a self-appointed shopper has been urging Uncle Sam to buy islands for defense. Almost all the Caribbean islands have been mentioned, but oddly enough an archipelago of special military value, and with sentimental claims to North American attention, has been ignored. It lies only a hundred miles off the Nicaraguan coast, and consists of the main islands of Providence and San Andrés, and a group of satellite islets, banks and coves. The group lies only about 235 miles from Colón, the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal.

San Andrés is seven miles long by one and a half wide. Except for a 350-foot spinal column, it is flat enough for an air base. Providence, forty-five miles northeast, is a pear-shaped island five miles by four, moderately rugged. The total population of this island complex is about 7,000, mostly Negroes. The group was originally settled by Scottish emigrants and Puritans.

When the Caribbean was a Spanish sea, English adventurers called at these islands, which the Spaniards had failed to settle. They carried back to London glowing tales of the soil's fertility. At that time the future of Massachusetts Bay Colony did not seem bright. An exploitation company was formed by wealthy Puritans who were charmed by the idea of a Calvinistic escape to the tropics. As the Mayflower had gone to Plymouth, the Seaflower now sailed, carrying a hundred men to Providence, where, with eighty recruits from the Bermudas and a score of black slaves, they settled down as planters.

* * *

For years the Spaniards, busy with two continents, let them alone. They prospered, conducting a brisk trade with New England. But as the English threat to Spain's power grew, the Spaniards feared Providence might be used as a base for operations against the Gold Road across the Isthmus. They sent one fleet after another against the island. Two expeditions were beaten off. A third captured it in 1641, only to be driven out in 1666 by the English buccaneer Mansvelt, whose object was to establish a base from which to harry the Isthmian road.

The Spaniards retook Providence but lost it again in 1670 to Morgan and his buccaneers. The archipelago became part of Colombia in the shuffle following Spain's collapse. But Colombia's subsequent loss of Panama put it 400 miles from the nearest Colombian port, Cartagena. Most of the island trade is with Panama's Americans, some with Colombia, some with Costa Rica, none with Nicaragua, which is closest.

The islands are as tropically fertile as the first English adventurers found them. They grow coconuts (the main crop), oranges, aguacate, cotton, sugar, bananas, coffee, corn, and beans. Poultry, cattle, and pigs thrive there. Food fish abound in the surrounding waters, which also yield the much-prized hawkbill turtle, valued for its shell. The islanders are accomplished fishermen.

For a hundred years Colombia neglected the islands. Politics, and police unqualified by temperament or training to handle the un-Latin population, not infrequently clashed with the inhabitants. A belated effort is now being made to correct mistakes that have built up a tradition of hostility.

* * *

The islanders speak a melodious variety of Jamaican English, and have never forgotten their American-English origin. They say they would welcome United States rule or control. A year ago when President Roosevelt visited this corner of the Caribbean on a business-vacation cruise, there was considerable speculation as to whether the Providence-San Andrés group had come up in discussions. Later, when the United States appeared to be giving Colombia a rather generous part in the coffee agreement, it was generally suspected that the islands might figure as a secret *quid pro quo*.

History, speech, and strategic value link the archipelago to the United States. When Spain held Darien and the trans-isthmian road was her lifeline of empire, she could not tolerate the menace of these islands in other hands. Now that the United States has taken Spain's place as lord of the isthmus and of the two seas, these islands are, by virtue of such developments as the bomber and the submarine, even more important.

Sooner or later, a second canal across Nicaragua may be dug. Such a canal may be necessary if the United States is to maintain its purpose of defending two seas, and the Colombian archipelago lies almost athwart the proposed canal's eastern gate. Thus both for the present and for the future it would seem that geography makes it inevitable that through lend, lease, barter, or outright sale this unknown and romantic archipelago will be linked with the U. S. A.

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